# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
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| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 26 | 0 |
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| ——— including postage | „ 21 | 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | „ 6 | 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ 7 | 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 | 4 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 | 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 | 2 As. per |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is* One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MULLER—August 31st, at Bremen, Germany, the wife of Mr. H. Muller, of a daughter.

### BENGAL.

BIRTH.

REES—September 20th, at No. 30, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of F. W. J. Rees, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

STEWART—September 6th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Henry Murray, youngest son of Major R. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, aged 11 months and 21 days.

STEWART—September 10th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the Robert Joseph, eldest son of Major R. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, aged 11 months and 25 days.

### MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BEST—BENNETT—September 18th, at Negapatam, by the Rev. G. Y. Heyne, James William Best, of the Madras Civil Service, to Daphne Harrison, youngest child of the late Mr. Robert Bennett, of Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| Up. | Oct. | Oct. | Down. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 5 & | 19 | Leave Bussorah | 23 & | 6 |
| „ Kurrachee | 9 | 23 | „ Fao | 23 | 6 |
| „ Guadur | 10 | 24 | „ Bushire | 25 | 8 |
| „ Muscat | 13 | 27 | „ Linga | 27 | 10 |
| „ B. Abbas | 15 | 29 | „ B. Abbas | 29 | 12 |
| „ Linga | 16 | 30 | „ Muscat | 31 | 14 |
| | | Nov. | | Nov. | |
| „ Bushire | 19 | 2 | „ Guadur | 2 | 16 |
| „ Fao | 20 | 3 | „ Kurrachee | 4 | 18 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 21 | 4 | Arrive Bombay | 7 | 21 |

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Aveen, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rowas | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 15 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 9 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will sail positively on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ciminar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "BRITISH SCEPTRE," Kendall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kendall will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship "British Sceptre."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JESSIE JAMIESON," Captain Bell, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Cargo without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Bell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the "Jessie Jamieson."

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "BRAUNSTONE," Captain Owen, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Owen will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents ship "Braunstone."

Bombay, 24th September 1868.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered [illegible] it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up through the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments. [illegible]

Rampart Row. Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Row, Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

## NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

DEAR PUB,
PLEASE TO REMEMBER
OUR HOT TIFFINS
COMMENCE FROM
TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,
HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,
ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50 per Share till 1st January 1869.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st July „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st October „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st January 1870.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st July „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st October „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st January 1871.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Cape Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Esq, deceased, who died on the 28th June 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 10th day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Board of Executors of Cape Town aforesaid, as the Executors named in and appointed by the Will of the said deceased having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

GORDON STEWART FORBES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GORDON STEWART FORBES, late of Torquay, in the County of Devon, Esquire, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the 13th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification or duplicate of the Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed), were on the 10th of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY MITCHELL CUMINE (wife of George Cumine, Esquire), of No. 6 Pittville Crescent, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, and HARRIET ANN STEWART BLANE, (wife of Gilbert James Blane, Esquire,) lately residing at Geneva in Switzerland, and now residing at No. 11 Rue Ponte Neuve Pau, in the empire of France, the residuary Legatees named in the Will of the said deceased, and also the Administratrixes of his Estate having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Gas Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheet, and Blister Steel.
Carpenters' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

## NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. Rs. |
|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen | 11 to 31 |
| BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks | 16 „ 18 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk | 18 „ 24 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks | 16 „ 20 |
| BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks | „ 16 |
| BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks | 16 „ 18 |
| BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks | 13 „ 24 |
| BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks | 16 „ 18 |
| BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks | 28 „ 44 |
| BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings | „ 3 „ 4 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests | „ 3 „ 5 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests | „ 4 „ 5 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests | „ 4 „ 5 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants | „ 6 „ 8 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants | „ 7 „ 8 |
| BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants | „ 6 „ 8 |
| BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. | 2 „ 3 |

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, | 65 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „ | 75 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „ | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „ | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „ | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „ | 70 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits | 25 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits | 20 | 0 |
| THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material | 8 | 8 |

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars | Rs. 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium | „ 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie | „ 7 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic | „ | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere | „ 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S West End | „ 7 | 0 |

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf | Rs. 4 | 0 |
| The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „ | „ 3 | 0 |
| The Royal Satin Spot „ | „ 4 | 0 |

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guyot's French Brace | Rs. 2 |
| Guyot's Leather Brace | „ 3 |
| Guyot's West End | „ 2 |
| The Royal Courier Bag | „ 8 to 12 |
| The Best Silk Umbrellas | „ 12 „ 16 |
| The Brighton Walking Stick | „ 2 „ 7 |
| The Prize Cambric Handkerchief | „ 18 „ 20 |
| The Prize Colored Cambric „ | „ 14 „ 18 |
| The Hemmed Stitched „ | „ 16 „ 18 |
| White Cambric Handkerchief | „ 10 „ 16 |

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen | Rs. 14 to 20 |
| Gold Link Studs | „ 16 „ 30 |
| Gold Collar Studs | „ 6 „ 8 |
| Gold Shirt Studs | „ 14 „ 30 |
| Gold Scarf Rings | „ 8 „ 12 |
| Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. | „ 2 „ 6 |

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MILITARY Doe Gloves | per pair | 1 | 8 |
| COLLARS Regent | „ | 5 | 0 |
| COLLARS with Tie & Fancy | „ | 5 | 0 |
| CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats | „ | 5 | 0 |
| COTTON Socks White | „ | 10 | 0 |
| COTTON Socks Colored | „ | 10 | 0 |
| UNDER Vests Merino, each | | 4 | 0 |
| TRAVELLING Suits | | 20 | 0 |
| TRAVELLING Shirts | | 6 | 8 |
| FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. | | 8 | 0 |
| OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's | | 25 | 0 |
| OVERLAND CHAIRS | | 10 | 0 |
| RUGS AND MAUDS | | 16 | 0 |
| JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's" | | 2 | 12 |

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

| | |
|---|---|
| Residents | Planters |
| Tourists | Contractors |
| Travellers | Mariners |
| Explorers | Yachtsmen |

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATEK,
McCABE,
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

## NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE CUSTOMERS of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that Mr. PERCY E. LAURENT is no longer in the employ of the Company, and he is prohibited from collecting any Monies on their account.

By order of the Board,
THOS. PROUD,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Bank will be held at my Office, in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY next, the 29th day of September instant, at 3 P.M., to lay before them a Report of the Proceedings taken by the Committee in England, and to consider further proceedings.—Dated this 25th day of September 1868.

H MANISTY.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

NOTICE.—With reference to Advertisement inserted by the Trustees of Mr. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA'S ESTATE, that appears in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Bombay Summachar,* and *Jami-Jumshed,* 21st instant, inviting TENDERS for the purchase of the village of Hurrialy till the 30th instant, I hereby give NOTICE that the sale of this Village by my Brother Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA to Mr. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, is illegal, and that a suit instituted by me and other heirs of my Father, the late Mr. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA is pending in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Tanna for the revocation of the Sale.

Any party if after this Notice purchase the village he will do so at his own risk.

An application to the above Worshipful Court for the Prohibitory Order is made to the above Trustees not to part with the Village until the decision of the said suit be pronounced.—Dated 23rd September 1868.

BURJORJEE MERWANJEE DARROOKHANAWALLA.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd as previously advertised), on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs McIVER & Co., Kurrachee, or here to

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

TO BE SOLD, by private TENDER, all that piece or parcel of LAND with the dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, called or known as the Village of Hurrialli, in the Talooka of Salsette, Tannah Collectorate.

Tenders will be received up to the Thirtieth day of September, 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to Mr. G. R. WILSON, Managing Trustee of B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE, or Mr JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 19th September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, (late Supreme Court File).

Equity Side.

Bhageerthibai, widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee … } Complainants.

vs.

Sukaram Luxumonjee, Hurrichund Luxumonjee, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, Widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetai, Widow; Moroba Hurritrimbuckjee and Nana Dhakjee, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath … } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

AND

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee … } Complainants.

vs.

Sukaram Luxumonjee, Wishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetai, Widow; Moroba Hurritrimbuckjee and Nana Dhackjee, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath … } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

AND

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee … } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Sukaram Luxumonjee, deceased, Wishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetai, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath … } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the above Cause, advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, has been postponed to WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, on which day the said Lots will be sold by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., the Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 18th day of September 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

Geo. S. KING & Co.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW SHARES.—Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on the Amount of the 4th Call on new Shares which shall remain unpaid after the 25th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

Bombay, 21st September 1868

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the WIDENING and COMPLETION of the CAMMATEEPOORA FORAS ROAD and of the GRANT ROAD.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Bills of Quantities may be obtained at this Office, where also Drawings and Specification of the proposed Works may be seen.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th of September 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House,
18th Sept. 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FOURTEEN 14 per SHARE, will be paid on MONDAY, the 5th October, and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, between the hours of 12 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 25th INSTANT, and until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

Bombay, 21st September 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
*Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.*

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane.
*Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars.
*Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

| *per doz.* | | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded | | Rs. 30 | Rs. 16 |
| No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, | do. | „ 25 | „ 14 |
| „ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, | do. | „ 22 | „ 12 |
| „ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, | do. | „ 18-8 | „ 10-8 |
| „ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, | do. | „ 17 | „ 10 |
| „ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, | do. | „ 15-8 | „ 9 |
| „ 6—Medoc, White capsule | do. | „ 13-8 | |
| Sauterne, Red capsule, | do. | „ 22 | |

*Very choice* BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded | | Rs. 32 |
| Nuits, | ditto | „ 26 |
| Macon, | ditto | „ 21 |
| Chablis, | ditto | „ 22 |

*The finest* CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded, | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. 19 8 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto | „ 32 0 | „ 17 8 |
| Good Sparkling „ ditto | „ 27 0 | „ 14 8 |

GERMAN WINES.
*Of our own Selection.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | Rs. 19-8 |
| Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil | „ 32 | „ 17-8 |
| Moselle Still, Marcobrunner | „ 34 | „ ... |
| „ „ Braunberger, do. | „ 25 | „ ... |
| Hock „ Johannisberger | „ 42 | „ ... |
| „ „ Forster Traminer | „ 34 | „ ... |
| „ „ Rudesheimer, do. | „ 26 | „ ... |
| „ „ Hocheimer, do. | „ 23 | „ ... |

*Specially selected* SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior | Rs. 32 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale | „ 28 0 |
| Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry. | „ 22 0 |
| do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry | „ 22 0 |
| do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry | „ 22 0 |
| do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine | „ 18 8 |
| do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine | „ 15 8 |
| Marsala, Virgin | „ 15 0 |
| Madeira, East India (one voyage) | „ 33 0 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine | Rs. 39 0 | |
| 1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine | „ 24 8 | 14.8 |
| 2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine | „ 18 | 9 |

SPIRITS.

*These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.*

Heart-shaped Labels.

| | |
|---|---|
| Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule | Rs. 32 |
| Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule | „ 28 |
| Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule | „ 25 |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | „ 22 |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality | „ 21 |
| Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish | „ 23 |
| „ Scotch | „ 21 |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | „ 21 |

LIQUEURS.

*The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.*

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, best | „ 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen | „ 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) | „ 20 | |

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The AUCTION SALE of the FRERE PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY has been POSTPONED till TUESDAY next, the 29th current, at 3 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

GODOWN WANTED, a good, light, essential. Must be in close proximity to Meadow Street. Apply by letter to "H. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9436. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND on the SHARES of this Company for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a BONUS of 1 per cent. for the half year, being equal to 8 per cent per annum or Rs. 5 per Share, will be Payable on or after TUESDAY the 29th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie & Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors.
4th.—To take into consideration the propriety of insuring the Colaba Properties.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
*Discount 10 per cent for Cash on delivery of Goods.*

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new consignment of Musical Boxes, playing 10 Indian Airs, with Harmoniflute accompaniment and Bells exposed; also a few playing the most popular English and Foreign Airs.

J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, plain and ornamental, suitable for presents to Ladies and Gentlemen. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE of the latest style. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY of the latest designs and patterns for Slippers and Cushions, finished and half finished. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 Rolls from as. 6 to Rs. 3 per Roll. J. NEUBERG.

READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with Milk Glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each. Tucker's Lamps with Bronze Stands and Green Shades, at Rs. 20 each. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made Table Cloths and Napkins of a great variety and size: also Bathing and Washing Towels.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 390 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes. | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

## NOTICES.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of CARRIES' ICE-MAKING MACHINE, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation Rs. 125.
„ „ 4½ „ „ „ „ 225.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels | Rs. 18 |
| Gold do. do. do. | 30 |
| Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian) | 22 |
| do. do. (Pearl) | 22 |
| Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant | 25 |
| do. do. do. | 36 |
| do. do. do. | 40 |
| Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant | 105 |
| do. do. do. | 95 |
| Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye | 100 |
| Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel | 42 |
| Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross | 28 |
| P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass | 25 |
| Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube | 21 |
| Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel | 15 |
| P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass | 22 |
| 18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T. | 30 |
| Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross | 12 |
| do. Royal Arch Jewel | 33 |

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 150
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Two Light, complete, Rs. 125
Three Light „ „ 175

NEW PATTERN ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS.

Bronzed, complete, ... ... ... each Rs. 40
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READING LAMPS with under Shade and punkah top.

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Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ...... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

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Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

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No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
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NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED OVERLAND DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The "Ever Victorious Army." A History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C. B., R. E., and of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion. With 6 Maps. By A. Wilson, formerly Editor of the "China Mail." | Rs. 11 | 4 |
| The Search after Livingstone. [A diary kept during the investigation of his reported murder.] By E. D. Young, Revised by Rev. H. Waller, F.R.G.S. | 4 | 8 |
| Astronomy without Mathematics. By E. B. Denison, LL.D, Q. C., &c | 3 | 0 |
| The Art of House Decoration. By W. Sutherland | 2 | 12 |
| Moral Causation; or, Notes on Mill's Notes to the Chapter on "Freedom," &c. By P. P. Alexander, M. A. | 3 | 8 |
| London and Calcutta, compared in their Heathenism, their Privileges, and their Prospects: showing the great claims of Foreign Missions upon the Christian Church. By Jos. Mullens, D.D., &c. | 2 | 12 |
| The Medical Profession, and its educational and licensing bodies. (First Carmichael Prize). By E. D. Mapother, M. D., Queen's University | 3 | 12 |
| The Theory of Money in connection with some of the prominent doctrines of Political Economy. By a Scotch Banker | 2 | 12 |
| An Index of Diseases and their Treatment. By Dr. T. H. Tanner, F.L.S., &c | 8 | 0 |
| The Viaduct Works' Handbook; Viaducts, Bridges, &c. &c., in Iron. By H. M. Maynard | 3 | 12 |
| Saint Pauls. Vol. I. Oct. '67 to March '68. Edited by A. Trollope | 5 | 12 |
| The Poetical Works of Longfellow (including recent Poems) | 1 | 2 |
| Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Illustrated | 3 | 12 |
| Tennyson's Poems. Nineteenth Edition | 6 | 12 |
| Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems, 5 vols. | 22 | 8 |
| Poetical Works of Letitia Elizabeth Landon, 2 vols. | 7 | 8 |
| Little Ladders to Learning, 2 vols. | 5 | 4 |
| Darnell's Short and Certain Road to Reading | 0 | 6 |
| Electricity. By Dr. R. M. Ferguson (Chambers) | 2 | 12 |
| A Hand-book of Gymnastics and Athletics. By Ravenstein and Hulley. (Illustrated) | 6 | 4 |
| Gymnasts and Gymnastics. By J. H. Howard. New Edition | 6 | 12 |
| Man's Origin and Destiny, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences. By J. P. Lesley | 8 | 0 |
| The Ups and Downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton | 4 | 8 |
| Kinglake's The Crimean War, Vols. 1 to 4 | 48 | 0 |
| Gleanings from French Gardens: comprising an account of such features of French Horticulture as are most worthy of adoption in British Gardens, numerous illustrations. By W. Robinson, F. L. S. | 4 | 8 |
| A Sister's Bye-Hours. By Author of "Studies for Stories" | 3 | 12 |
| Last Leaves. Sketches and Criticisms. By Alex. Smith. Edited, with Memoir, by P. P. Alexander, M. A. | 4 | 8 |
| Cometh up as a Flower. An Autobiography. "Is the old man yet alive?" | 4 | 8 |
| Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. A Sketch of the Progress of Naval Art, with historical Illustrations. By C. C. Cotterill and E. D. Little, B. A. Illustrated | 3 | 12 |
| Handybook of Meteorology. By Alex. Buchan | 6 | 4 |
| Old Deccan Days, &c. By Miss M. Frere | 9 | 0 |
| A French Country Family. By Mad. de Witt | 3 | 12 |
| Orville College. By Mrs. Henry Wood | 4 | 8 |
| Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins. By E. Thomas, late Bengal C. S. | 5 | 12 |
| Artists and Arabs; or Sketching in Sunshine. By H. Blackburn | 8 | 0 |
| Elementary Lessons in Astronomy. By J. N. Lockyer | 4 | 0 |
| Smyth on the Antiquity of Intellectual Man | 6 | 12 |
| View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages. By H. Hallam | 4 | 8 |
| The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll | 4 | 8 |
| Men and Women, 2 vols. By Robert Browning | 9 | 0 |
| Bradshaw's Through Routes, overland guide and handbook to India and the East | 2 | 12 |

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Les Grandes Dames. Vol. III. La Dame de Cœur et Les Pécheresses Blondes | 3 | 12 |
| Le Grillon du Moulin. Par P. du Terrail | 2 | 4 |
| La Reine des Barricades. Ditto | 2 | 4 |
| Le Crime D'Horace Legnon. Par H. de Kock | 2 | 4 |
| Les Aïeux de Figaro. Par Marc-Monnier | 2 | 12 |
| Le Souper des Fantomes. Par La Comtesse Dash. | 2 | 4 |

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Song.—Arthur Lloyd's Song of Songs (Comic Medley) | 1 | 8 |
| ——— Thou art so Near and yet so Far. By Reichardt | 1 | 8 |
| ——— Ah! Never deem my Love can Change. By J. R. Thomas | 1 | 8 |
| ——— The Blind Girl to her Harp. By C. Jefferys. | 1 | 8 |
| ——— What are the Wild Waves Saying? (Duet.) By Carpenter | 2 | 0 |
| ——— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. By J. R. Thomas | 1 | 4 |
| ——— Rose Sweetly Blooming. By T. Arnould | 1 | 0 |
| ——— Cheer, Boys, Cheer. By C. Mackay | 1 | 0 |
| ——— Paddle your Own Canoe. By Clifton | 1 | 8 |
| Lucrezia Borgia. (Duet)—No. 10 of Nava's Operatic Melodies | 1 | 12 |
| Quadrille.—The Bonnie Dundee. By C. D'Albert. | 2 | 0 |
| ——— The Topsy. By ditto | 1 | 8 |
| Waltz.—Belgravia. By D. Godfrey | 2 | 0 |
| Rossini's Opera Il Barbiere di Seviglia. (No. 109 of Boosey's Musical Cabinet) | 0 | 12 |
| Beethoven's Opera Fidelio. (No. 110 of ditto) | 0 | 12 |
| Donizetti's Opera Lucrezia Borgia. (No. 111 of ditto). | 0 | 12 |
| Robert Schumann's Album for young Performers. (No. 113 ditto) | 0 | 12 |
| No. 60 Chappell's Musical Magazine, for February.—25 Old English Ditties | 0 | 12 |
| No. 62, for April.—12 Songs, by Benedict and Sullivan | 0 | 12 |
| No. 63, for May.—9 Fantasies, by B. Richards | 0 | 12 |
| No. 64, for June.—8 Selections C. Minstrels' Songs | 0 | 12 |
| No. 65, for July.—Recollections of Handel | 0 | 12 |
| Bond Street Magazine for February, March, April and August, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8.—Each | 0 | 12 |
| Hanover Square, for April, May, June, and July (Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.)—Each | 0 | 12 |
| Exeter Hall, for July. (No. 6.) | 0 | 12 |
| Hamilton's Instructor | 3 | 0 |
| Farmer's Instructor | 3 | 0 |

Bombay, 25th August 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet. Nothing doing.

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks.. | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11½d. |
| Do. Credits.. | 6 Do. do.... | 1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 11/16d. |
| Do. Documents.. | 6 Do. do.... | 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 to 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight.. | 99¾ |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99½ |
| China | 60 days' sight | 224 |

## DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

| | | Per Candy. |
|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee<br>Akote | New | 220 to 222 |
| Broach | | 225 to 230 |
| Dhollera | | 235 to 236 |
| Bhownuggur | | 210 to 220 |
| Veeravul | | 225 to 228 |
| Vingorla | | 230 to 232 |
| Dharwar Sawginned | | |
| Khandeish<br>Barsee | | 215 to 218 |

Ready sales on 26th..............125 Candies.
Market dull.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

*For the Week ending 15th June 1868.*

| IMPORTS. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CHINA. | |
| Gold Bullion | 4,91,400 |
| Silver Bullion | 2,92,000 |
| AFRICAN COAST. | |
| Gold Coin | 23,500 |
| SUEZ. | |
| Gold Bullion | 1,00,000 |
| ,, Coin | 21,450 |
| ,, Sovereigns | 40,000 |
| Silver Bullion | 40,000 |
| ,, Coin | 1,50,000 |
| PERSIAN GULF STEAMER. | |
| Gold Coin | 3,745 |
| Silver Bullion | 2,100 |
| ,, Coin | 1,41,585 |
| ,, Dollars | 1,200 |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. | |
| Silver Bullion | 2,00,000 |
| ,, Coin | 5,200 |
| CUTCH. | |
| Gold Bullion | 400 |
| Silver ,, | 600 |
| ADEN. | |
| Gold Coin | 15,930 |
| Silver Coin | 11,275 |
| ,, Dollars | 10,000 |
| Total Gold Rs. | 6,96,425 |
| ,, Silver ,, | 8,53,960 |
| Total for the week..Rs. | 15,50,385 |
| Previously Imported in the year 1868 | 3,55,08,638 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 15th June 1868 | 3,70,59,023 |
| Ditto same period 1867 | 4,72,46,367 |
| Decrease ..Rs. | 1,01,87,344 |

| EXPORTS. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CUTCH. | |
| Gold Bullion | 18,550 |
| Silver | 34,300 |
| ADEN. | |
| Gold Bullion | 1,800 |
| Silver Coin | 28,000 |
| KURRACHEE STEAMER. | |
| Silver Bullion | 53,350 |
| MALABAR AND CANARA. | |
| Gold Coin | 13,875 |
| Total Gold Rs. | 34,225 |
| ,, Silver ,, | 1,15,650 |
| Total for the week..Rs. | 1,49,875 |
| Previously Exported in the year 1868 | 1,32,23,988 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 15th June 1868 | 1,33,73,863 |
| Ditto same period 1867 | 1,95,92,938 |
| Decrease ..Rs. | 62,19,105 |

## CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Government Papers.—Scarcely any business transacted to-day owing to the approaching Doorga Poojah Holidays. Only some small amounts of 4 per cents were procurable at ns. 5-2 and 5-0 discounts. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were bought, to complete orders, at Rs. 9-6 and 9-8 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,746½.
National Bank shares at Rs. 134½.
Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 197½.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 205.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 265.
—*Englishman.*

## CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—

(*Englishman, September* 21.)

Quotations for London:—Linseed £2-5 per ton. Jute £2-5 per ton. Rice £1-5 per ton. Light Freight £2-10 per ton. For Liverpool:—Jute £2 per ton. Linseed £2 per ton. Rice £1-2-6 per ton. Cotton, none. For Dundee:—Jute £2-10. For Clyde:—Jute £2-2-6. For America $9½ to 9¾. Mauritius:—Re. 1 per bag. For Bombay:—Rs. 14 per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London:—"Leicester," 400 tons Jute, and 460 tons Linseed at £2-2-6 per ton. "Medea," 500 tons Jute at £2-1-3 and £2 2-6 per ton, 100 tons Linseed at £2-1-3, and 50 tons Rice at £1-5 per ton. "City of Delhi," 100 tons Jute, and 100 tons Linseed at £2-1-3 per ton. "Superb," 160 tons Rice at £1-2-6, 100 tons Jute, and 150 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton. "Dhollerah," 250 tons Rice at £1-5 per ton, 300 tons Linseed at £2-5, 550 tons Jute at £2-5 per ton. "Sir Henry Lawrence," 350 tons Rice at £1-5 per ton, 400 tons Jute at £2-5, and 200 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton. "Zoroaster," 600 tons Linseed at £2-2-6, and £2-3-7 per ton, 600 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Stonehouse," 200 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton. "Saladin" loads for London on the owner's account. "Aphrodita," 600 tons Linseed and 900 tons Jute at £2-5 per ton. "Lady Palmerston," 150 tons Rice at £1-5, 400 tons Jute, and 450 tons Linseed, at £2-5 per ton. "Mabel, 500 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton, 300 tons Jute at £2 5-0 per ton. "British Nation," 500 tons Linseed, and 700 tons Jute at £2-5, and 200 tons Rice at £1-5 per ton. "Hannibal" 800 tons Jute, and 650 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton. "Furness Abbey," 100 tons Jute at £2-5, and 200 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Achilles," iron ship, 600 tons Linseed at £1-18-9 per ton, 800 tons Jute at £1-18-6 per ton, 300 tons Rice at £1 per ton, and 150 tons Saltpetre at 12-6 per ton. "St. Monan," 100 tons Linseed at £1-18-9, 150 tons Teel Seed at £2-3-9 per ton, and 100 tons Jute at £1-17-6 per ton "Remington," 600 to 700 tons Jute at £1-17-6 to £1-16-3 per ton. "Chinsurah," 200 tons Jute and 100 tons Linseed at £1-18-9 per ton. "Ganges," 300 tons Jute at £1-17-1 per ton. "Childwall Abbey," 250 tons Rice at £1-5 per ton, 400 tons Jute at £2, and 200 tons Linseed at £2 per ton.

For New York.—"Chieftain," 1,800 tons Linseed at $9½ per ton.

For Boston.—"St. Albans," 1,000 tons Linseed at $8¼ per ton.

For Greenock.—"Cartsburn," 1,200 tons iron ship, a full cargo of Jute at £2-2-6 per ton.

For Bombay.—"Alatown," a full cargo of dead weight and light freight at Rs 14 per ton.

For Mauritius and Colombo.—"Salsette," at 15 annas per bag.

CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

19th September, 1868.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Knatchbull, Captain, 95th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Glen, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, from England.
Macaulay, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Keyes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Madras Army, on leave, from England.
Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Malcolmson, Major, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Flint, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Griffith, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.
Millett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Madan, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on leave, to Deololee.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

London....Cotton.......£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds.......£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton.......£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. do.
Seeds.......£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton.......£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ... { Sailing vessel. Cotton...Rs. 2 to 3 per bale nominal.
Steamer do...Rs. 4 to 6 per bale.
Opium...Rs. 13 to 20 per chest.
Calcutta..Salt........Rs. 2 to 3 per ton.
Mauritius.Gram.......Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 26 | St. John | Bursley | Liverpool, May 14. |
| | Oxford | Cochrane | Shields, May 21. |
| | Kurrachee (s) | Taunton | Bussorah, Sept 10. |
| | Moravia | Patten | Dundee, May 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 26 | Malta (s) | Hyde | Aden and Suez. |
| | Clasmerden | Thomas | Akyab. |
| | Star of Brunswick | Wedge | Callao. |
| | Algonquin | Fraster | Callao. |

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20 Fathe Shah Allum..Fukeera Dahud..Bombay, Aug. 28.
Rattlesnake..........Nacoda..........Mouldive, Aug. 10.
21 Gauntlet..........Sutherland.......London, June 18.
Hecuba..........J. Walker.........—
Futtay Allum.......Nacoda...........Bombay, Aug. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19 Glengyle (s)........ — ........ —
Moulmein (s)........ — ........ —
Busheer (s)........ — ........ —
Oliver de Clisson........ — ........ —
Jules Dufaure........ — ........ —
20 City of Delhi........ — ........ —
Wennington........ — ........ —
Western Belle........ — ........ —
China........ — ........ —
Bordeaux........ — ........ —
21 Manfred........ — ........ —
Marguerite........ — ........ —

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 19 Victoria Bridge ...M. Lawry......Mauritius.
Calliope..........G. W. Simmons..Mauritius.
Belvidera..........T. Abernetty...London.
Jaffna..........R. W. Meppen...Negapatam.
20 M. M. Peter.......—..........London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 19 Valeta..........J. Donkin......Coconada.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th September 1868.*

OPEN 307¼ MILES.

| | | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | Rs. | 27,516 | 11 | 5 |
| Merchandize | ,, | 18,382 | 2 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | ,, | 213 | 12 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | | 46,112 | 9 | 5 |

Corresponding Week in September 1867.
OPEN 306 MILES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 27,508 | 15 | 9 |
| Merchandize | 14,493 | 12 | 2 |
| Electric Telegraph | 398 | 14 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 42,401 | 9 | 11 |
| Increase | 3,710 | 15 | 6 |

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CARWAR.

THE A 1 Ship "CONTEST," 1,119 tons, Captain STUART, will sail for the above Port early next month. For Freight apply to
VOLKART, BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.*)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. DOUGLAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pryce.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "BARODA" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—
s. s. "Grecian," from Liverpool.......... 15th August.
,, "Poonah," from Southampton...... 29th ,,
,, "Tanjore," from Marseilles ...... 6th Sept.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th September 1868.

WATCHES.—Best Geneva WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen (Gold and Silver).
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MATERIALS of the OLD WOODEN BRIDGE, as it now stands over the Cooly Creek at Bassien, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bassien at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1868.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time of the Auction, or may be ascertained previously on application to the undersigned.
W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer.
Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tannah, 25th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel "COLABA." Salary Rupees 100 per mensem—with the usual scale of Rations. Applications with Testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of 1st Mate.
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

AUCTION SALE of very handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, &c., on the Byculla Railway Bridge Road.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above Residence, the very handsomely carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of a Gentleman changing his Residence, of which full particulars will appear hereafter. No Catalogues; and the Property will be on view from FRIDAY the 2nd proximo.
BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 26th September 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.
Broach, 25th September 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to NOON on MONDAY the 5th October 1868, for the purchase of TANKS OF SIZES, from 500 to 800 Gallons, in lots not exceeding 50. The Tanks will be delivered as they come to hand.

Each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of 25 per cent. or a guarantee from some responsible party that the purchase will be concluded and the Tanks removed within ten days.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. L. SEARLE,
Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOOKS FOR HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mackenzie's Family Library, 5,000 Receipts | Rs. | 8 | 0 |
| Dictionary of Daily Wants, half bound | | 5 | 12 |
| Walsh's Domestic Medicine and Surgery | | 8 | 0 |
| Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge | | 3 | 12 |
| The Englishwoman in India | | 4 | 8 |
| Francatelli's Cook's Guide | | 3 | 12 |
| Acton's Modern Cookery | | 4 | 8 |
| Modern Domestic Cookery; by a Lady | | 3 | 12 |
| Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery | | 8 | 0 |
| Enquire Within upon Everything | | 1 | 12 |
| Bull on the Maternal Management of Children | | 3 | 12 |
| Advice to a Mother on the Management of Her Children | | 1 | 12 |
| The Reason Why | | 1 | 12 |
| Dainty Dishes; by Lady Harriet St. Clair | | 5 | 0 |
| Beeton's Book of Household Management | | 5 | 12 |
| Crefydd's Family Fare | | 5 | 12 |
| Cœlebs in Search of a Cook | | 1 | 8 |
| Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening | | 24 | 0 |
| Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management | | 13 | 8 |
| South's Household Surgery | | 3 | 8 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP OF INDIA, 1867, showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectorates, and including the Tenasserim Provinces, with the position and boundary of each Native State: executed by order of the Government of India by John Walker. Size 5 feet 8 inches square.
Price on Rollers, Mounted and Varnished.....Rs. 45 0
Mounted and Folded, in case............ ,, 39 8
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOW READY,
*Published under Authority of the India Office,*

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA: a Series of Photographic Illustrations with Descriptive Letter-press, of the RACES and TRIBES of HINDUSTAN, edited by J. FORBES WATSON and JOHN W. KAYE. Volumes I. and II. Price Rs. 50, *nett cash.*

*_* Other Volumes will follow at interval, and the price of each will be Rs. 25, *nett cash*, the price at which they are issued being £2-5-0.
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L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch, Bombay, 26th September 1868.

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CONTENTS OF PART III.

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Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings, Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

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| October | 2 | November | 13 |
| ,, | 16 | ,, | 27 |
| ,, | 30 | December | 11 |
| | | ,, | 25 |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

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The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

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To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES.
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1868.

THE polite and modest assertion that opposition to the project for levying, not only town dues, properly so called, but transit duties, is "ignorant declamation," springing from a "half-digested political economy," inspired by "the noodledom of the place," will not, we can assure our friends the enemy, drive us from our purpose. We have to fight an up-hill game, not by any means against the noodles, but the powerful landed interest of Bombay, and those who, unfortunately, prefer their transitory interests to the permanent welfare of the place. We cannot say that they see the right policy and yet prefer the wrong, for we believe our opponents, especially the native gentlemen, are animated by sincere, if mistaken, convictions; but it is painful to see Europeans, no doubt equally sincere, so insensible to the teachings of British experience, and so deeply committed to a policy hostile to that pursued by the Government of India in its dealings with native states. Now we also "very earnestly deprecate any attempt to patch [up] this question;" but although we admit that "the whole issue is now fairly raised," we have not that arrogance of temperament or that contempt for future generations which would make us sympathise with the bold demand, "to settle the sources of our income *once for all.*" Nevertheless, the phrase is valuable, because it seems to show that, at bottom, the longing is to inflict a permanent tariff on the island, and to make the levy of transit duties perpetual. We do not overlook the brilliant prospect held out to us, where in a hazy perspective we are treated to the consoling spectacle of one tax after another dropping away, leaving a 5 per cent house-tax as the one all-sufficing source of income. But surely few will be deceived by what we may call this mirage of our fiscal future. Experience has taught us the singularly adhesive properties of taxes, especially those levied upon the many to protect the ampler revenues of the few; and we have small faith in a fiscal system based on a series of dissolving views. Taxation levied with the sole view of obtaining money to meet a large expenditure, incurred without reference to resources, and not levied with the object of securing funds in a way most beneficial to the general welfare, is certain to be oppressive, short-sighted, and injurious. And that is the exact character of the taxation which, it is insisted, the European and native community of Bombay ought to accept with gratitude, endure with patience, and regard with admiration.

We merely make these passing remarks upon the extravagant scheme of combined *octroi* and import and export transit duties so graciously and amiably expounded on Saturday. The exposition which appeared in the columns of a contemporary we may style the manifesto of the retrograde party in Bombay; and as such we commend it to the attention of the whole community. Let it be read with the speeches of Mr. Erskine and Sir Bartle Frere in 1866, speeches which we have recently reprinted for the benefit of the public. Beyond this, at present, we shall not go.

But there is one thing which we cannot permit to pass without a closer commentary. We maintained that the coal duties levied in London furnish no precedent for an octroi in Bombay. We pointed out that the Metropolitan Board of Works, acting under authority of Parliament, raised their revenues by imposing rates upon house-occupiers, and that the coal duties were only maintained, chiefly through the influence of the City, because they were pledged to the completion of improvements. What is the answer? That, by special Act of Parliament the Board of Works is "supplied," not only with a revenue from rates, but from coal. The fact is so. But it is none the less true that the revenue proper is derived from rates levied by the Board, and that the share they have of the coal duties has been extorted from the City in order to pay for the Thames embankment. The fact that the Corporation retains only a subordinate interest of 4*d*. per ton in the duties, does not make it the less true that the iniquity has been preserved mainly by their influence in Parliament. The coal dues, relics of an evil time, corrupt in their origin and corruptly continued, form no part of an enlightened system of taxation. The power of the Corporation in Parliament was strong enough to preserve them, but not strong enough to prevent the application of the greater part to metropolitan improvements. Any proposal to levy them for the first time would have been scouted, but as they existed and were skilfully mortgaged to pay for certain works, a compromise has been effected, and the bulk of the barbaric impost has been appropriated to the metropolitan revenue. But the inference from the statement of our contemporary is that Parliament, without regard to these facts, authorized the levy as a sound and unobjectionable measure. The name of Mr. Ayrton, "the radical member of the Tower Hamlets," is flung at our heads, and it is implied that he is in favour of coal dues. If so, he has recanted in 1868, the opinion he held in 1866. Here are his views in February 1866, and they may be read with profit by Bombay legislators in September 1868.

> "The taxation of the metropolis," he said, "was two fold—direct and indirect. Nothing could be more inconvenient, or in the end more disastrous, than to allow local boards to raise money by indirect taxation, because by that means they obtained large resources without making the expenditure at once and directly felt by the community. The advantage of direct taxation in local government, on the contrary, was immense, because the ratepayers were thus made alive to the expenditure, and were induced to look after their own interest. The direct taxation of the metropolis was upwards of £2,000,000. The indirect was comparatively small, but it was of a *most pernicious character*, and entirely at variance with the principles laid down in respect to the general taxation of the country."

So much for Mr. Ayrton, who must have rapidly changed his opinion, if he now favours the coal dues. The authority of Mr. Goschen is cited as if he approved of the London "octroi, levied in the worst form." Mr. Goschen is one of the members for the City, and, as such, more or less influenced by City feeling. But even he only gives a very qualified support to the maintenance of coal dues. In his great speech on local taxation in 1868 he has not a word of direct approval of coal dues as a wise source of revenue. True, he described them as in their incidence, *somewhat* like a general rate; but his contention was that the rates levied had reached their limit; and in the passage cited by our contemporary he only, as he did in his speech, gave an implied preference to a continuation of the bad tax because it pressed less heavily than an "increase of rates." The remedy suggested by Mr. Goschen, was something very different from the barbarous device of octroi duties—it was a municipal income-tax! So Mr. Ayrton cannot be cited as an authority for octroi duties, nor can Mr. Goschen be called up to testify in their favour. The truth is that Parliament, in dealing with this impost, acted on principles the reverse of those which governed the conduct of our Justices the other day. Parliament, with no love for an octroi, preserved the obnoxious duties because they were mortgaged; the Justices condemned the bad license-tax although it was mortgaged, virtually, if not specifically. Thus we have shown that London pays for municipal government and local improvements mainly out of the proceeds of rates, that a levy of rates is the method devised and sanctioned by Parliament, that the revenue derived from coal dues is accidental, that these dues were preserved, despite strong protests, because they were pledged when Parliament had to deliberate on them, and consequently that their existence in London affords no precedent for the revival of a "comprehensive" octroi system, supplemented by transit duties, in the great port of Bombay.

WE have reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, intends to remain on the frontier throughout the cold weather season; and we are able to confirm the statement, already made public, that there was no difference between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief regarding the force to be employed against the frontier tribes. The presence of Sir William Mansfield at the scene of action refutes the notion which has been bruited abroad that Lord Napier of Magdala would take command of a strong army on the North West frontier.

IT will interest many of our readers to know that it has been decided to arm *all* the artillery field batteries in India with Armstrong breech-loaders.

THE following is an extract from a private note from a gentleman at Sholapoor:—"I hear cholera has broken out on a small scale at Pundhurpoor. As the great Kartic Fair is nigh at hand, this is rather a serious misfortune, as should the disease once find its way among the great bulk of pilgrims, the rapidity with which it will spread all over the country is fearful to contemplate. We must wait and see how things are progressing; still I would advise you to dissuade all your friends from paying a visit to Pundhurpoor this time, should there be any intending to attend. If you think it desirable, you may use this information for the purpose of advising the Bombay public through the press."

THE Government of India, in a communication to the Madras Government, have directed them to urge on the Government of Bombay the necessity of assimilating in all practicable cases, and especially in the one then under notice, the rates of allowances and nomenclature in the three Presidencies, as the different scales of allowances have at all times proved very inconvenient since the introduction of the overland route for the relief of the entire army in India.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 22.

THE Supreme Government have telegraphed to the Madras Government to send one Cavalry and four Infantry Regiments to occupy Saugor permanently, and to relieve Bengal troops. It is probable that the Madras Regiments now in the Bombay Presidency will be ordered to march immediately to the Central Provinces, and that the contemplated reduction of the local Army will be postponed.—*Ibid.*

THE following details will leave Madras for Bombay *via* Beypoor on the 24th instant under command of Captain H. H. Hooke, 45th Regiment S. F., for conveyance to England by steam transport. About 30 men of the 45th and Royal Artillery and 20 women and children. The following officers accompany the party:—Captain Johnson, 45th; Lieutenant N. H. Reeve, 45th; and Assistant Surgeon Scott in medical charge—*Madras Athenæum, Sept.* 21.

MR. E. CLIVE BAYLEY, the Home Secretary, leaves India in October, on three months' privilege leave.—*Pioneer, Sept.* 23.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD HARTE KEATING, V.C., C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of Ajmere, has been confirmed in that appointment.—*Ibid.*

THE question of the annual migration to the Hills seems settled for the next year at all events. Lord Mayo has engaged Barnes' Court, formerly the Simla residence of so many Commanders-in-Chief, but lately desecrated by the "base uses" of the Adjutant-General's Office.—*Ibid.*

THE Government of India have refused to accede to a proposition made by Surgeon W. J. Moore, of the Rajpootana Agency, that "the period of service for all medical officers should be equalized by permitting the few on the old Furlough Rules to come under the operation of those of 1854, as regards service in India, provided they take the regulations of 1868." The decision of Government is to the effect that medical officers, who preferred the old rules, cannot elect for the rules of 1868, and at the same time secure some incidental advantages from those of 1854.—*Ibid.*

REPORTS of continued and increasing distress reach us from all sides. The rain, which fell at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, and some distance we believe beyond Cawnpore, did not reach as far as this neighbourhood. Villagers are selling their bullocks for what they fetch, parting with them for a quarter their value, and the scarcity is aggravated by the constant accumulation of people from distant districts who come vainly seeking a land of plenty, where all is scarcity. A band of about four hundred the other day passed through this neighbourhood from the Ajmere and Marwar way. They said they were going on to the Meerut district to look for food.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 24.

IF Indian public opinion in the Punjab is represented by the newspaper bearing that name, Colonel Elphinstone is no favourite with the Indian public. In the issue of "Indian Public Opinion" of the 11th instant such an article appears as would put most Englishmen to the blush. Such a gross attack upon the character of an absent man, it has never before been our fate to witness. We dare not reprint it, as it cannot be other than libellous, but if it were not so, we should not disgrace our columns by republishing such a display of virulence against a man who is unable to defend himself in person. "Indian Public Opinion" gave out some time ago that Colonel Elphinstone dared not show his face in London. But we now learn from the same authority that he is in London, and we further learn from other sources, that he is in a position to rebut the charges brought against him by his enemies. —*Mofussilite, Sept.* 19.

THE Government of India has ruled, that on the re-marriage of a widow of an un-covenanted officer in receipt of an annuity pension, she shall be permitted to draw half the amount of such pension.—*Englishman, Sept.* 21.

ON Saturday last H. M. s. s. "Kwang-Tung," Captain F. Duncan, arrived from Port Blair, with the Burmese Prince the Meingoon Mengtha, whose presence in the Shan country for the last two years has been so great a source of vexation to the King.—*Ibid.*

THE establishment of police posts and patrols along the Shan and Karen borders has resulted in the complete suppression of the raids which were formerly so frequent along this frontier. With the lessening of gang robberies trade has increased, and well established routes from the Shan and Karen country to Moulmain have been opened. This has resulted in giving a new impulse to the timber trade of the port. A considerable number of traders from Yunan, and the independent Hill tribes have found their way to Moulmain.—*Ibid.*

WE hear from Port Blair that on the morning of 19th August, about two hours before daylight, a very heavy shock of earthquake was felt. The houses were shaken with considerable force, and the inhabitants roused from their sleep. Considerable alarm was felt for the moment. The shock lasted from 15 to 20 seconds, and appeared to be travelling from S. W. to N. E. The shock was accompanied by a vast sea wave which fell thundering along the beach. It was low water at the time, yet the wave rushed up the beach far beyond high water mark. We have heard of no lives being lost.—*Ibid.*

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has again complained of the trouble imposed on the Home authorities, by the irregular transmission to England of memorials and petitions from persons in India. The Secretary of State, in drawing attention to the published rules on this subject observed, that it is not a sufficient compliance with those rules to forward memorials by the usual Government mail, and without any covering despatch from the Indian Government. In future, no representation from persons in India, whether intended for the Crown or for the Secretary of State, is to be received by any of the Local Governments, unless under cover of a letter from the petitioner, requesting its transmission. On receiving a petition in proper form, the Local Government will be careful to forward it through the usual channel to the Secretary of State, accompanied by all the papers necessary to a full understanding of the case, and with such a statement of facts, and such an expression of opinion, as may enable the Home Government to dispose of the matter without unnecessary and vexatious delays.—*Ibid.*

A CHANGE of Ministers is about to take place at the St. Andrew's Church, Madras. The Rev. S. Wright from Bangalore comes to Madras, at all events as a temporary measure; the Rev. A. Walker from Secunderabad goes to Bangalore, and the Rev. W. A. Liston from Madras to Secunderabad. This gentleman preached his farewell sermon at the Kirk on Sunday evening. —*Madras Athenæum, Sept.* 22.

## THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION AND THE SURVEY ACT.

THE Bombay Association has drawn up a petition against Bill III of 1868 (relating to the Survey and Settlement of Lands in Towns and Cities in the Bombay Presidency) for presentation to the Governor in Council. Beginning by submitting, generally, that the principle of the Bill and its chief provisions are open to serious objection, the petition attempts to show that the proceedings of the Survey Officers who have been engaged for the last two or three years in Guzerat, "without legislative sanction or authority," "have been productive of great discontent and disaffection." It goes on to say—

> Judging from past experience, the provisions of the Bill are calculated to prove a fruitful source of annoyance and oppression to the people. The hardship, expense, and loss to which the people in the Mofussil towns and cities will of necessity be subjected by the proposed Bill, will, your petitioners firmly believe, be so great as to outweigh the best advantages expected from it, even if it be carried out with great caution, and with a due regard to the feelings and interests of the people. It is alleged by the Honourable mover of the Bill that the proposed survey and registry of houses and lands in large towns and cities will confer a great boon on the people, by "securing the rights of parties to their property." But your petitioners are advised that a registery of title in the records of the Collector does not confer any legal right or title, and that it is not binding on courts of justice. Such rights are not determined by survey records, but by legal proof of ownership, such as uninterrupted possession as proprietor for a certain number of years, or title by purchase, mortgage, gift, or inheritance.

After quoting from the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis as to the objects of the Bill the petitioners remark—

> Thus, it clearly appears that the object of the proposed Law to legalise the survey of lands in towns and cities is twofold, viz., to realise revenue first for Imperial purposes, and secondly, for municipal purposes. With regard to the first object, your petitioner, apprehend that the Revenue Officers of Government, actuated with an excess of zeal to benefit Government, may not pay much regard to the rights and interests of the landholders, and therefore it is possible, and even probable, that, armed with the large powers conferred by this Bill, they may imitate the example of the Inam Commission, which alienated the affections of the landholders of the Deccan, by confiscating their lands, and ruining numerous individuals and families, who depended solely on the produce of their estates. But, independently of this most important consideration, it is extremely doubtful whether the financial results of the Survey will be at all satisfactory. In the chief cities of Guzerat where the Survey operations have hitherto been extensively conducted, Government do not appear to have gained any considerable benefit from the Survey.

The petitioners then maintain at some length that Act I of 1865 (the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act) was *not* designed to include the survey of lands in towns and cities. After criticising the sections of the measure in detail, the petition (whose chief points we have indicated) concludes as follows:—

> In conclusion, your petitioners beg leave respectfully to commend the above remarks and objections to the favourable consideration of your Honourable Council. In framing every project of law your petitioners are well aware that your Honourable Council is actuated with just and generous feelings, and the laudable desire of promoting the interests of the people confided to your care. The facts and arguments, which your petitioners have adduced, will, they trust, be deemed sufficient to show that the proposed Bill is not calculated to fulfil that object. Your petitioners therefore humbly intreat your Honourable Council to refrain from enacting the proposed Law, which is distasteful to the inhabitants of towns and cities in this Presidency, and which deprive them of the legal rights and remedies on which they have hitherto relied for the protection of their interests. By abandoning the proposed Bill your Honourable Council will remove the alarm and anxiety produced in the minds of the people, strengthen their loyalty, and fulfil the gracious pledge given by Her Majesty the Queen, in the Royal Proclamation of 1858, in the following memorable terms:—
>
> "We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors; and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India."

## THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND MR. GILBERT STEWART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not my fault if Mr. Stewart, writing to the papers on the day he leaves, can only be answered after he has gone.

I say Mr. Stewart's statement to the effect that the Reverend Mr. Spring has been exonerated before Government, or authoritatively pronounced in any way as not deserving of censure, in this connexion, is a statement not consistent with fact, and I give it this plain and unequivocal contradiction that there may be no mistake as to the point at issue between us.

The fact is, when this scandal rose to such a height in April last that even "unabashed effrontery" had to make a show of saying something for itself, the Reverend Mr. Spring applied to Government to be relieved from imputations then cast upon him in connexion with the misappropriation of the school money, and Government gave him a committee to report upon the same. It consisted of Mr. Bickersteth, Major Macdonald, and the Reverend Mr. Maule, a friendly committee, I should say, but, I doubt not, quite fair, though I am bound to add that, in making their inquiries, they did not apply in the quarter where they would have got the surest and fullest information, but were, I believe, content, for the most part, with Mr. Spring's own story, and upon that they condemned him. They also condemned the other trustees; and Government concurred in the censure. Copies of the entire proceedings are or were with the Reverend Mr. Spring himself, with the Reverend Mr. Wilson, with the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, and with Mr. Arthur Crawford. I believe a copy was with Mr. Stewart when he wrote that letter, and I say that he has perverted and distorted the official conclusions arrived at. Let them publish the proceedings in full, and the public shall judge between us. Government has heretofore kept the proceedings private, from consideration—I had almost said commiseration—for the feelings of Mr. Spring and the rest of them. Nor had I any particular desire to have the proceedings published, though perhaps they ought to have been; but it exceeds the bounds of bearable impertinence in a discussion like this for these people to claim victory and honour, when they know, or must learn, that their portion is only defeat and shame.

It is gratifying to find from Mr. Stewart's letter that the trustees had wished to bring the matter before the High Court in the form of an amicable suit. Why did they not do it? They had a capital opportunity when, in the middle of July last, Miss Prescott wrote them that most civil letter, to which, after two months' cogitation, the trustees could only reply by that unmanly and unmannerly piece of insolence, which all Bombay has seen and condemned.

Mr. Stewart says that the object of his proposed (imaginary) friendly suit would have been to have the "trust defined." Don't you think with me, Mr. Editor, that it would have been better if they had seen to this before they took the money? But by all means let the suit which has now been commenced be as friendly as they like. Only let them bring the money into Court, and there need be very little trouble in defining the trust, and carrying on the good work, which so far and for so long they have thwarted and delayed.

But, on the other hand, let them take advantage of the law's delays, draw a veil, so far as they can, over their solemn promise given in April last, still unredeemed, to refund the money—"with interest,"—dawdle over everything, and do nothing except upon compulsion,—let one or two more of them run away to England, leaving a lone woman in the lurch, and *I* leave you, sir, to say, with reference to these so-called Christian ministers and men, whether "of such is the kingdom of heaven."—Yours, &c., PHILO—J. C.

26th September.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the extract from an official resolution, quoted by Mr. Gilbert Stewart, it is stated that the Cathedral Trustees acted "in the belief, *confirmed by legal opinion*," that they were competent to deal with the money in the manner so generally condemned. Is it too much to ask the trustees who still remain in this presidency to give us the name of the legal adviser upon whose sagacity and legal knowledge they so unhappily relied? Of course, it could not have been the Advocate General, because he is also a trustee. Will somebody enlighten the public and put the gossips to shame? MOSQUITO.

(*Bombay Guardian, Sept.* 26.)

AFTER the notification given by the Trustees of the Cathedral that the money set apart for the Fort Christian Schools, and temporarily diverted by them to the payment of church debts, should be refunded, the confiding public went to sleep. They have now been awakened by a note in which the Trustees rather haughtily decline giving Miss Prescott any satisfaction, and by the report that Miss Prescott has filed a suit against them. There seems to be but one opinion as to the obligation of the Trustees to restore the money; we conclude that they have not the means; and it is now suggested that the congregation of St. Thomas' Cathedral should come to their help. The word "church" means the building, and it also means the body of believers who use the building; the strange thing is that there should be such an untraversable chasm between the two, so that the latter should in no way feel themselves responsible to pay debts incurred in beautifying the former.—One point seems to be overlooked by some who take part in the discussion. The funds in question were contributed not for a school, but for schools in which both sexes should be taught.

## FORT SCHOOL DEFENCE FUND.

| Subscriptions already acknowledged. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Peter | 250 |
| Philo J. C. | 100 |
| General Tremenheere, R. E. | 100 |
| X. | 50 |
| Honesty. | 20 |
| P. A. | 20 |
| A Stranger | 10 |
| Indignation | 10 |
| Monsoon | 5 |
| A Lover of Justice | 50 |
| D. E. G. | 50 |
| A Widow | 15 |
| Amicus | 15 |
| J. W. | 10 |
| A Friend to the Poor | 15 |
| X. Y. Z. | 10 |
| Churchman. | 5 |
| Inigo Jones | 10 |
| A Parsee | 10 |
| Received on Saturday. | |
| Churchman | 10 |

An account has been opened at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, under the heading of "The Fort School Defence Fund," where subscriptions can be sent direct.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE DISTURBANCES IN HAZARA.

(*Pioneer, Sept.* 21.)

A CORRESPONDENT in Hazara sends us the following account of the origin of the present disturbance:—About three years ago it was decided to have a survey made of Hazara; and the N. W. Frontier Revenue Survey party from Murree (Colonel Johnstone's) was ordered to make it. As this survey proceeded, false reports were assiduously spread about the district, stating that Government intended taking away the hilly tracts from the inhabitants and giving them to wood and grass contractors. Hence, by the time the operations had extended to Upper Hazara, the Chiefs began to grow suspicious, especially Ata Mahomed Khan of Agror, whose valley few Europeans had yet visited. No hostile demonstrations were, however, made till April 1867. Two subalterns, Scott and Smith, were then conducting operations between Pukli and Agror, when one night a sentry was shot within a few paces of their tents. The Chief in whose village the outrage was committed was heavily fined, but suspicion appears to have fallen on Ata Mahomed of Agror. The surveyors next entered Kaghan, and, though at first annoyed by the Chief, they managed to get along without molestation. Late in the season Colonel Johnstone himself entered Agror to carry on operations there; and the Chief, though sulky and even insulting at times, was obliged to give such help as was considered necessary. But he took no pains to conceal his dislike for these operations; he further made himself, by his continued insolence and obstinate and repulsive manner, suspected by the civil authorities; and at length, when their forbearance was exhausted, the Deputy Commissioner went in July 1868 to Agror, and marked out a site for a police thannah. This the Chief still more resented; but it was too late to retract; and besides some check on his conduct had become absolutely necessary. So, in spite of his protestations and forebodings of evil, the necessary money for the thannah was sent under an escort of police to the village of Oghee in Agror. The Deputy Commissioner had but just returned to Abbottabad, when intelligence of the attack on the thannah arrived. He at once hastened out again with the 5th Goorkhas and Hughes's Mountain Battery, and was joined by some of the neighbouring Chiefs and their retainers,—among others by the young Chief of Umb. . . . The 2nd P. I. arrived on the 12th, and the force now began to act on the offensive. The enemy were attacked, routed, and driven with loss out of the village. The various survey parties were still in Kaghan, except Mr. Scott's, which was on the border of Ellahi, about forty miles from Agror, and between that valley and Kaghan. Here he was attacked, and only escaped after the retreat from the border by a steady march for two nights and a day through steep mountainous country and empty villages, for the passes to his right were nearly all occupied by the enemy. The other surveyors returned without molestation.

## EGYPT.

### OPENING OF THE NEW ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, 11TH SEPT.

IN my last I brought the description of the trial trip on the new route by Benha and Zagazig down to our arrival at Zagazig. I even said we started from there, and if my readers will kindly take that statement as the starting point of my present letter, we shall soon be *en route* together.

The train runs along the fresh water canal, and one's eyes are gladdened by even the small amount of green on the banks. I fancied the air was much cooler, and no doubt the evaporation of the water, produced by the powerful rays of a midday Egyptian August sun, had a beneficial effect. Be this as it may, the water and the little bit of green were pleasant to look at in the desert. Nor were these the only relief to the eye; sails were moving along at a goodly pace sometimes—when the canal was at a distance from the railway—giving one the idea of a navigation on the desert itself. What would the builders of the Pyramids think, if, retaking human shape and form, they were placed between the two great enterprises with which the West has marked their country? Would they again resolve to leave memorials for posterity, such as they have left at Sakhara, or would they be guided by the practical materialism of to-day? I could only ask myself these questions. About thirty-four miles from Zagazig is Nifisha, the junction for Ismailia. Coming from Suez there is a journey of about fifty-three miles before reaching Nifisha, and from there to Ismailia is but two miles. I visited Ismailia some months ago, and I can safely say it is the prettiest spot with which I am acquainted in Egypt. I certainly advise all those who have time, whether their route be Eastward or Westward, to run over the two miles that intervene between the new main line and Ismailia. Of course some little arrangement at Alexandria or Suez is necessary beforehand, as through passengers give Ismailia the go-by.

Any of my readers, who may chance to have compressed Carton pocket filters, should take them with them on the journey (I am not speaking of Ismailia), for the water to be had at the stations on the new line,—at least it was so on the trial trip—is of the dirtiest description. "Nilus" is excellent, but I prefer it minus some of its properties. In some parts in this section of the journey the desert resembles a pebbly beach, giving one the idea of a sea that had "been and gone." In somewhat over twelve hours we reached Suez, but as I have given in my last most of the practical details about the new route and the trial trips I need not repeat them here. Old travellers through Egypt will miss the pretty little interesting station No. 14, and its deliciously cool and clear (filtered) water. They will, however, be saved the misery entailed by an hour or two's detention at Cairo, where the "refreshmenting" consists of a drink produced by the rinsings of a "Bordelaise" and called claret—rolls handed to you from the greasy hands of a dirty Arab—and sardines that must have come to the country with Kleber or Napoleon.

I will close this part of my letter by saying I have been told the inauguration on the 8th was a complete success.

The large floating dock, which has recently arrived from France, has been also a complete success. On the 8th the "Sultanieh," a large Turkish ship, was securely docked. The operation began about eleven in the morning and was completed about four in the afternoon. The successful towing of this immense floating mass, the dock, from France to Alexandria, reflects the greatest credit on French nautical skill, and the construction of the dock reflects no less credit on French enterprise and engineering. I cannot better give you an idea of the dock than by saying it is large enough to take any of our new transports, and Bombay readers have only to look at the "Jumna" to know what that means.

After all, there is some hitch about the contract for the breakwater, concerning which I wrote to you some time ago. The Egyptian Government, it is said, wish to have the framing of the statutes, whereas the contractors wish to have them drawn up in accordance with English law and precedent. Mr. Greenfield, the financial agent of the contractors, left here suddenly for England by last week's steamer. He had only come out, for the third time, about ten days previously.

There is a prospect of an excellent cotton crop this year. There has not been so much planted as last year, but the state of the crop at the present moment is said to be all that could be desired.

We had a great change in the weather about ten days ago, and no alteration has taken place since. It is now much cooler than I remember it in any former September, and I fancy the thermometer for the last ten days cannot have been higher than it is in England.

The "Latif" (an Egyptian corvette built a few years ago at Alexandria) sailed yesterday for Liverpool. She has been sent to England to have new boilers put in, but the probability is that when she reaches Liverpool, if she ever does, the English firm entrusted with the putting in of the boilers will find she is not worth it, and will advise this Government to sell her. As a sample of how the native officials try to make up for, and cover their deficiencies, the sailing of the "Latif" is a case in point. There is of course a native commander on board, but an officer of the P. and O. Company has been taken also as a pilot. The wisdom of this is evident: 'tis far better to have a pilot always on board than pick one up on nearing the Mersey.

## THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Pioneer, September* 23.)

ONE of our correspondents in Huzara refers to the attack made on a Tunawallee village on the 15th. The village (or fortress as he calls it) is situated in the Trans-Indus territory, not far from Umb. A correspondent at Oghee, writing on the 16th, informs us that the attack was made by a party of Amazais, a Trans-Indus tribe. This is, perhaps, a fact of some slight significance, for hitherto not a man in the Trans-Indus territory had joined the Hussunzaies. These latter are reported to be erecting sungas (stone breast-works) in the Tikree Pass, which connects the Agror with the Tikree Valley. But notwithstanding these warlike indications no one in Agror believes there will be any real fighting worthy of the name.

WE are indebted to a correspondent in Huzara for the following:—"Camp Kharkee, September 16th, 2 P.M.—The following intelligence has just been brought into camp. You may rely on the accuracy of the general outline, though the details may possibly be exaggerated. I give you the news as it has reached us, but you and your readers must sift it for yourselves. Our intelligence then is to the effect that yesterday the Amazais, assisted by another tribe, the Mudha Kheyls, numbering about 2,000 men, made an attack on a fortress belonging to the young Chief of Umb. They were repulsed, however, with a loss of fourteen killed and seven wounded. The messenger who brought this news has only just arrived from the Camp at Oghee. He says that as he was leaving there Ameer Khan, the grand-uncle of the Tunnawallee Khan of Umb, rode into Oghee with about seventy followers, bringing the news of the attack. Such is the account as it has reached us, and there seems no reason to doubt it, except that perhaps the number of the attacking force has been exaggerated. The only other news worth mentioning is that a reconnoitring party went out from Oghee on the 14th. The party consisted of the Deputy Commissioner and Colonel Johnstone, with escorts of Cavalry and Infantry. They proceeded to some distance beyond Manchora. The enemy showed themselves some fifty or sixty strong. They beat their tom-toms, waved their flags, and made some other demonstrations of an equally harmless nature. Our troops here are, however, glad to learn that the enemy are 'all there,' and that they are likely to be found when wanted."

(*Mofussilite, September* 22.)

WE understand from what we deem excellent authority that the object of the large force now assembled in Hazara, is to disarm the country; to compel the pugnacious inhabitants to convert their swords into ploughshares, and their pistols into peashooters; rather a difficult matter, we fear, to accomplish. It is to be hoped that arms will not be left with these warlike tribes, under the impression that they will be used pacifically; but after all it will not prove of much consequence, for considering that Delhi was thoroughly disarmed in 1857-58, and that percussion rifle caps could be purchased in a Bunniah's shop lately, our system of "disarming" cannot be so perfect as it should be. Besides it is a well-known saying that cannon, swords, and match-locks are indigenous to the soil of the Punjab, so that it will be but labour in vain to collect only what shows above the surface.

Much opposition is not anticipated by those who think they know all about it. We shall not be surprised to learn that much more trouble is experienced than people now think possible.

THE JESUITS IN ENGLAND.—There are in England and Scotland alone between sixty and seventy institutions in connection with the Society of the Jesuits—the existence of monastic institutions for monks under vows in England is forbidden by a clause of the very same Act by which Roman Catholics were admitted to Parliament.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## BELGAUM AND DHARWAR CRICKET MATCH.

Every one who has served in the Southern Mahratta Country during the present century is aware that the gentlemen of Belgaum and Dharwar meet twice yearly to play the cricket match between those two stations. The first match was played this year at Dharwar, but was a drawn game, the weather just before the eclipse of the sun being very rainy indeed. This prevented the game being played out. As far as it went, the betting was in favour of Dharwar, who also won at pigeon-shooting and billiards. Dinners were given by the Station and by the Judge and Collector, at which much singing and speech-making took place; and the festivities were wound up by a ball and theatrical entertainment got up by the bachelors. The return match was played at Belgaum on the 14th of the present month. Nearly the whole of Dharwar—man, woman, and child—rode or drove to Belgaum to see the fun, so that, as was remarked by the Kulkurnee of Kittoor, the march of forty-eight miles presented the appearance of a procession of horsemen, carriages, bullock-carts, and other gharries for several days. The cricket match began on one of the finest days of the season at about 11 A. M., Grant and Fagan of the Dharwar side taking up the bats against the round-hand bowling of Bellairs and Neill. The first wicket fell for 17, the second for 29, Mr. Fagan making a fine stand and scoring 19 runs, among which was a hit for 3, another for 4, and a third for 5. He was at last caught by Mr. Bellairs off Mr. Neill's bowling, after which the Dharwar men went out rather quickly, the next three wickets falling for only 31 runs. The innings finished for 51 runs in the 31st over. The bowling was good, only one wide being scored. Mr. Bellairs bowled down four wickets, and three catches were also made off his balls. Stokes and Elliot then put on their pads and proceeded to the wickets, which the Dharwar bowlers, Captain Grant and Mr. Hart, were bent upon demolishing. At the second ball, Mr. Stokes made a fine hit for three, an event which enabled the Belgaum men in the shed to let off their enthusiasm in shouts of delight. The first wicket fell for 10. Mr. Turner played prettily for five overs, scoring 4 runs, when Capt. Macgillivray, burning to uphold the credit of North Canara, caught him out very neatly. Mr. Stokes next fell to the bowling of Grant for 17 runs. Mr. Neill next made a long stand, scoring 16, among which was a cut for 6. At length he was caught by Mr. Hilliard. Mr. Yates kept the ball in perpetual motion, making 20 runs in four hits for 2, one for 4, and one for 5, the rest singles. The other scores worth mentioning are, those of Mr. Mackenzie for 13, and Capt. Kettlewell, who scored the same number, making one remarkable hit for 5, and carried out his bat amid the cheers and admiration of all who beheld his style. The total of this innings was 103. When it was over, everybody went to tiffin, and ate as much as he could, which is saying a good deal. After digestion Dharwar began their second innings to the bowling of Dr. Raby and Mr. Bellairs, which was considered excellent. Mr. Robertson was caught off the first ball bowled. Mr. Fagan kept up his reputation by making 15 runs, when he was caught by Yates, whose fielding the whole day was very creditable. Mr. Hart made 21 runs, the largest score of the match, and was at last run out in an unfortunate manner. Mr. Hilliard added 14, which were very much wanted, as the rest of the side hardly fulfilled the hopes of the critics. The innings ended for 64 runs, making a grand total of 115 for Dharwar against 103 of the first innings of Belgaum. By this time the sun was reddening the West, and the appearance of solitary chakora birds showed the approach of evening, so the stumps were taken up, and the game was postponed till Wednesday. Belgaum only required 13 runs to beat; of these, five were made from byes and a single by Mr. Stokes. At length, in order to save time apparently, Mr. Yates, who had hurt one of his hands in fielding, made a tremendous hit for eight with the other. Thus Belgaum won by 2 runs and nine wickets to go down. Much cheering and tossing up of hats then took place, and after people had done 'pooja' to Mr. Yates, and shaken his uninjured hand (the one which made the big hit) we subsided into pegs and claret cups, enlivened by cheroots.

It is hard for a partizan to give a fair estimate of the merits of a contest: to do so requires more than average judicial ability. Yet the least critical observation of the game explained the difference in the scores made by the two sides. Belgaum being a large station has a greater choice of men; and all her eleven were men who could do something, who knew the game, and could be depended upon. Whereas Dharwar had that unpleasant appendage, a tail. The Dharwar fielding was not bad; but in our ~~judgment the style of~~ the Belgaum field showed more careful practice. There were also some misfortunes, such as the catching of Mr. E. P. Robertson, one of the best bats, and the running out of Mr. Hart, the well-known Captain of the Dharwar Eleven, when he had got well into the capital play, which was celebrated in song three years ago in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette." A cricket-match is like a law-suit: one party must always lose, either by the real superiority of the other, or through bad luck, for, according to Solomon, time and chance come to all men. It only remains to be said that every one enjoyed the game, and all the festivities which clustered round it, as nothing could exceed the kind and jovial welcome which Dharwar received from Belgaum. For a whole newspaper would hardly suffice to describe the great dinners, the balls, the theatricals, the race-meetings, pigeon-shootings, and billiard matches at which the two stations met each other.

Q. E. D.

## THE POWERS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS

The following Bill has been drawn up by the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, to be laid before the Legislative Council of this Presidency:—

BILL No 4 OF 1868.

A Bill to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI. of 1852, and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

Preamble.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether Deputy Collectors appointed under Act XXI. of 1852 can legally exercise any of the powers of a Collector of Land Revenue within their respective districts without a special order by Government prescribing in each case the duties and powers to be discharged and exercised by them; and whereas doubts have also arisen whether the Collectors of Land Revenue have authority to delegate to their Assistants appointment under Section V. of Regulation XVI. of 1827 all or any of the power which may be for the time being vested in them by Law; and whereas it is expedient to remove all such doubts, it is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Section 3 of Act XXI. of 1852.

I. Section 3 of Act XXI. of 1852 is repealed.

Sections, 5, 6, and 7 of Regulation XVI. of 1827 to include Deputy Collectors.

II. So much of Sections V., VI., and VII. of Regulation XVI. of 1827 as refers to Assistant Collectors shall be applicable to and include Deputy Collectors appointed under Act XXI. of 1852.

Collector may confer on Assistant or Deputy Collector powers of a Collector.

III. Subject to any orders that may be given by Government, a Collector may confer and impose on an Assistant or Deputy Collector such of the powers and duties of a Collector declared and defined by any Law for the time being in force, as he may from time to time see fit.

No act done by Assistant or Deputy Collector to be invalid for want of proof of assignment of power.

IV. No act done by any Assistant or Deputy Collector shall be questioned or be held to be invalid by reasons of the absence of proof of the assignment of power to do that act, unless the Collector shall certify that such Assistant or Deputy was acting in opposition to, or in excess of the expressed or implied directions given to him.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is, as stated in the Preamble, to remove doubts which have arisen whether Deputy Collectors appointed under Act XXI. of 1852, can legally exercise any of the powers of a Collector of Land Revenue within their respective Districts, without a special order by the Governor of Bombay in Council, prescribing in each case the duties and powers to be discharged and exercised by them. It is also intended to remove doubts which have arisen whether the Collectors of Land Revenue have authority to delegate to their Assistants appointed under Section V. of Regulation XVI. of 1827 all or any of the powers which may be for the time being vested in them by law.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS

23rd September 1868.

CURLY HAIR.—Has emancipation made the negro and his wife ashamed of their curly hair? One is led to infer so from the fact that two independent adventurers have lately lodged specifications in the United States' Patent-office for hair-straightening fluids. Their sole object appears to have been to secure the authority and recommendation for sale which the stamp of the Patent Commissioners would carry with it, for both the compounds were useless nostrums; one was a decoction of Iceland moss, and the other dilute nitric acid. The examiner of claims had the good sense to test the efficacy of the schemes, and, finding them worthless, to refuse the patents. I wonder how many patent medicines we should have if each specific had to prove its title to the Government stamp by proving its curative powers!—*Once-a-Week.*

# LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 24TH SEPTEMBER (NOON).

The latest accounts from Spain are very conflicting. The insurrectionary movement is apparently gaining ground. The insurgents demand the expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty and the convocation of a constituted Assembly.

Queen Isabella remains at Saint Sebastian.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in reply to an address which was presented to him at Leeds, has made a speech in which he dwelt upon the identity of interest of the people of England and America.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT., AFTERNOON.

The insurgents in Spain have made themselves masters of the entire fleet and of Andalusia, Estramadura, Corunna, Galicia, and Santander. Their main body is at Sevilla, against which troops are now marching. Gograns (? The Guards) at the residence Espanolero have revolted.

Mr. Charles Mills has been made a baronet.

## REPULSE OF THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, NOON.

It is announced that the Messageries Imperiales Company are about to run steamers to China alternately with those of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The Spanish Royalists have captured Santander (on the Northern Coast) after obstinate fighting on the part of the insurgents.

The death of Dean Milman (of St. Paul's, London,) is announced.

Mr. Charles Mills, who has been made a Baronet, has resigned his seat in the Indian Council.

"Snowdrop" is the winner of the Eastern Handicap.

The Bombay mail of the 1st instant was delivered in London to-day. The Bombay mail of the 8th instant, and the Calcutta mail of the 4th instant, reached Suez on 24th instant.

LONDON, 24TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 24th September show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes £11,250,000, Inc. £250,000
Bills discounted £16,000,000, Dec. £125,000
Cash ... ........£21,000,000, Inc. £250,000

The sum of £122,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

## BOMBAY.

The High Court and other public offices were closed on Saturday on account of the Dassera holiday.

MR. PEROZSHA M. MEHTA, who returned to Bombay from England by the mail steamer that arrived on Friday, is a barrister-at-law.

We learned yesterday that a Mussulman gentleman —whose name we have not yet ascertained, but who, we believe, was a part owner (with Mr. Shepherd) of our useful fleet of harbour coasting steamers—was drowned on Saturday while attempting to swim across the Nagotna river. He had been superintending blasting operations with a view to making the river practicable for a steamer to Nagotna—one of the greatest boons that could be conferred on those who go annually from Bombay to Mahableshwur.

The following passengers arrived on the 26th instant per steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Taunton, which came from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee:—Mr. W. H Hyne, Mr. L. L. Hall, Mr. Meerye Jaffer Khan, Mr. E. Hyne, and Mr. Pegler.

From the weather report of the Colaba sub-collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September it appears that though the rain-fall had been short the crops were in a thriving condition. In a few villages in Penn the crops have failed in consequence of too much and too little rain falling at different times. Cattle disease was prevalent in Alibagh, Penn, and Raho talooks.

## DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop-ship *Euphrates* will sail from Bombay on 1st October with the 46th Regiment from Poona, invalids and time-expired men from Kurrachee and Beypore, and details from Bombay and elsewhere. The following are the particulars of the several details:—

From Kurrachee.—Invalids and time-expired men—1 officer, 1 officer's wife, and 2 children, 25 men, 2 women and 13 children.

From Beypore.—Invalids and time-expired men—5 officers, 160 men, 20 women, 30 children.

From Poona.—The 46th Regiment—18 officers, 3 officers' wives, 5 officers' children, 1 bandmaster, 489 men, 26 women and 20 children.— From General Depot, 3 officers, 193 men, 25 women, and 60 children.

From Bombay.—Details as follow—8 officers, 3 officers' wives, 3 officers' children, 3 warrant officers, 2 warrant officers' wives, 7 children, 1 man, 2 women and 5 children.

The total number of passengers by this transport is thus—first class:—36 officers, 7 officers' wives, 12 officers' children: second class:—1 man, 1 woman, and 5 children: staff sergeants and their families:—10 men, 2 women, and 4 children: troops, third class passengers and their families:— 860 men, 74 women, 132 children. The following are the names of the officers and their respective regiments.

Officers of H. M.'s 46th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Vesey; Surgeon Major Leitch; Major Catty; Captains Clarke, Leach, Hamond and Spencer; Assistant-Surgeon Fletcher; Lieutenant Brookes, Mrs. Brookes and 2 children; Lieutenants Grieve, Law, Low, Williams, Blanchard, and Newman; Paymaster Barclay; Quartermaster Dwyer, Mrs. Dwyer, 3 children; Ensign Pearson; Bandmaster J. G. Himinghoffen.

96th Regiment—Captain Kirkwood and Lieutenant Gillespie.

82nd Regiment—Captain Cardew, Mrs. Cardew, and 2 children.

45th Regiment—Captain Hooke and Lieutenant Reeve.

1/23 Foot—Lieutenant Adams, Mrs. Adams, and 2 children.

60th Rifles—Lieutenants Lindesay and Stradling.

Other officers—Captain Thorburn, 21st Regiment; Captain and Mrs. Battiscombe, Royal Artillery; Captain Deane, 1st Royals; Captain Sturt, Royal Engineers; Cornet Ord, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Hennell, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant Singleton, Bombay Army; Chaplain Polehampton, Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment; Late assistant—Surgeon Archdall; Mrs. Davis (wife of Honorary Lieutenant Davis) and 3 children. Amongst the Bombay details are Pensioned Conductor J. Fitzgerald and Sub-conductor Gaffney, Ordnance Department, wife and 2 children; Conductor Sutton, Ordnance Department, wife and 5 children.

The following are the arrangements under which the troops will arrive in Bombay and embark on the morning of the 30th instant:—

The invalids and time-expired men from Kurrachee will arrive in Bombay in the steamer "Scotia" on the morning of the 29th instant and will with their baggage be transhipped at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th instant.

The invalids and time-expired men from Beypore will arrive in Bombay in the steamer "Asia" on the morning of the 29th instant, and will with their baggage be transhipped at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th instant.

H. M.'s 46th Regiment and details from General Depot, Poona, will arrive at the Carnac Bunder, the baggage under a guard of 50 men at 7 P.M. and the troops at 11-30 P.M. on the 29th. The baggage will be conveyed by coolies, who will be in readiness on board the barges immediately on the arrival of the train. The troops will embark at 5 A.M. on the morning of the 30th and will with their baggage be conveyed in steam barges to the troop-ship.

The details in Bombay and elsewhere with their baggage will be at the Apollo Bunder at 5-30 A.M. on the 30th instant, where boats will be in readiness to convey them to the troop-ship and coolies to put their baggage in the boats.

The Commissariat is requested to have tea and biscuits ready at the Carnac Bunder troop-shed for the guard arriving at 7 P.M. on the 29th instant, and coffee and biscuits for the troops arriving at 11-30 on the same night.

The Commissariat will also have coolies ready at the appointed hours at the Carnac and Apollo Bunders.

The whole of the troops will be provisioned on board the "Euphrates" on the 30th instant.

Particular attention is requested to the existing orders regarding the separation of heavy and light baggage of troops proceeding Overland, and Officers Commanding Corps and Depots should take care that the men previous to departure from their respective stations have in their knapsacks the articles of kit required for the voyage; as their canvas bags, being too large to fit in the battens placed over their berths, are stowed away with the heavy baggage in the hold of the ship immediately on arrival on board, and are not seen again by the men until the expiration of the voyage. Attention to this point will prevent much inconvenience and discomfort to the men during the passage.

## PRESENTATION OF A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR A. GRANT, BART.

On Friday evening at 6 o'clock, a public meeting of the friends, former pupils, and admirers of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., was held in the fine hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to that distinguished gentleman on the eve of his departure to Europe. The meeting was largely attended both by European and native gentlemen, most of the native gentlemen conspicuous in Bombay for liberal ideas, and their encouragement to all progressive movements, being present. The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, Sir A. Grant sitting on the right, and the Rev. Dr Wilson on the left, of the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said— Gentlemen, we have met here to-night in order to present an address to our friend Sir Alexander Grant, expressing our very great regret at his approaching departure from amongst us, and the deep sense which we must all entertain of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the cause of education, and the progress made during his stay in this Presidency. (Applause.) The address, which I have had an opportunity of reading, so entirely embodies the sentiments which I could express with regard to our friend, that I should only perhaps weaken the effect of the address were I to attempt on my own part to add anything to it; and therefore I cannot do better than call upon Mr. Khunderow Chumonrow Bedarkur to read the address. (Applause.)

Mr. KHUNDEROW CHIMANROW BEDARKAR, Deputy-Registrar of the High Court, then stepped forward and read the following address:—

To the Hon. SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart, LL.D.,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Director of Public Instruction, and Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations.

HONORABLE SIR,—We, the undersigned members of Elphinstone College, graduates and under-graduates of the University of Bombay, officers in the Educational Department, and others of your friends and admirers, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you our feelings of regret at your approaching departure, and the deep sense we entertain of your distinguished service to the cause of education and progress during eight years' stay in this Presidency. During those eight years you have at different times filled the responsible posts of Professor and Principal in Elphinstone College, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Director of Public Instruction, and you have, moreover, stood before us as a public man, exercising even before your appointment to the Legislative Council, the greatest influence for good over the community at large by your personal character, your liberal tastes, and your matured and comprehensive views. (Applause.) Those of us who can claim the privilege of having directly studied under you during your six years' connection with Elphinstone College can never forget the memory of those days, which we regard as the most important period of our lives. (Applause.) By your example and the strictness of your discipline you always inculcated upon your pupils the necessity of systematic and thorough study, of combining an historical and accurate knowledge of the past with the exercise of independent judgment. You endeavoured to instil into those around you a distaste for imperfect scholarship, and for the habit of passing hasty and too confident judgments on subjects of the greatest importance without patient and intelligent enquiry. Your efforts to encourage all that is manly, introducing athletic games and exercises, and to foster liberal and humanising pursuits by the establishment of the drawing class, and the Shakespeare Society, have, with your teaching and example, been effective to endear you to all classes of students as their true friend, wise adviser, and most accomplished and able teacher. (Applause.) Your connection with the University has been of the greatest service in directing and steadying the growth of that body, new to its labours in this country. Along with others, you took a foremost part in maintaining strictly a high standard in the examinations; you also introduced the study of a classical language in the higher examinations, in the place of the vernaculars, and you have thus effected a most beneficial change, and one that promises to revive the taste for Sanscrit learning on this side of India.

In your capacity of Director of Public Instruction you have largely developed the system of school education. The high schools have been improved, so that they are now better able to discharge their duty to the colleges of general and special education than before. In most of them as in the colleges, the Sanscrit department has been placed upon a satisfactory footing. During your administration, too, by the opportune aid of the local cess, a most marked progress has been made in developing popular education in the lower or primary schools, and this has been done without neglecting the middle class schools. You have also demonstrated the practicability of extending the assistance of Government to private schools by the system of grants-in-aid, work and precision being guaranteed by the check of inspection and accurately fixed standards. The graduated subordination of the school system, prescribing to each class of schools their proper work and standard of study, the extension of your patronage to vernacular literature, all these and other measures that might be mentioned, will ever testify to your great zeal and energy and powers of organization. (Applause.)

Your personal influence with the authorities has secured for the natives of this country a recognition from the Government which has opened out new paths and professions to them in a way exceeding all previous expectations. (Applause.)

Your widely-extended reputation for scholarship and learning made us anticipate great benefits when you were first appointed a Professor in the local College, and we now, on the eve of your departure, gratefully acknowledge that our most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized by your brilliant success since then in all the different offices you have filled. (Applause.) You combine gifts seldom joined together, a mind at once comprehensive and acute, equally able to grasp principles and to dispose of details; great learning and great power of administration; a clear judgment unwarped by prejudices, and tolerant when toleration is due.

Your worth has now received from an old and famous University an acknowledgement by the side of which all that we can say is of little value. We hope, however, that with your new honours upon you, and in the society of learned associates in Scotland, you will still look back with pleasure to your residence here, and we trust that distance from India will not weaken your interest in her welfare and in the welfare of her people. (Applause.)

We are desirous of perpetuating the memory of your labours amongst us in a form which we hope will be acceptable to yourself. We propose to place your portrait in oils, and of life-size, in a suitable locality, and we ask you to gratify us by allowing your portrait to be painted for us by an artist in England. The Committee of Management appointed by us will arrange, in consultation with yourself, all the details for giving effect to your wishes in this matter.

In saying farewell, we desire to express our heartfelt wishes for your future well-being and happiness, and we pray that you may be blessed with health and a long life of usefulness in your native land. (Loud applause.) —We remain, honourable Sir, your affectionate pupils and faithful friends and admirers,

Signed by Kyrle Witford Chatfield; T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector, N.D.; R. Couch; W. G. Hunter; Narayen Wassodewjee; J. Bühler; Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.; Framjee R. Viccajee, B.A.; Thomas B. Kirkham; Dadabhoy Sorabjee Patel, M.A.; Khunderao C. Bedarkur, LL.B.; Madhew N. Shirgaokur: Mahadeva Govind Ranud, M.A., LL.B.; Perozehah Meherwanjee Mehta; Nagindass Tulsidas Maiphatia, LL.B.; Gunputrao Amrutrao Mankur, M.A.; and eighty-six other signatures.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, who on rising was received with loud applause, said—Honourable Sir, I thank you for your kindness and the honour you have done me in consenting to preside at this meeting; Mr. Ranade, friends, former pupils, and gentlemen, I thank you for assembling on this occasion, and I thank you for the very cordial and generous and highly appreciative terms of the address which you have just read to me. It is particularly gratifying to me to have been informed that this address has emanated almost entirely from my own pupils. (Applause.) It is not only gratifying to me as a teacher to receive an expression of the regard of his pupils, but any person I think might be proud of pupils who were capable of writing the able and large-minded sentences, however undeserved, which I have just listened to. Truly, I may say that my pupils have more than fulfilled my expectation, and they have more than justified the policy of the Government, which has introduced liberal education into this country as a path, for any who would wish to avail themselves of it, to the full rights of citizenship and to positions of responsibility. I am glad, gentlemen, that you think I have done my part in promoting the natives of this country to situations of which they were worthy. I can only say that in this as in other things I have endeavoured to act merely with justice to each individual without fear and without favour. (Applause.) I have never recommended any person for a situation for which I did not think he was best qualified man of any that could be obtained. On this principle I have always acted, and I hope it will always be carried out, for if I had remained in this country I would always have acted on the same principle. (Hear, hear.) To specify positions which I should never have thought of appointing men who were not qualified, I should never for instance recommend any person as permanent Professor of Sanscrit unless that person was acquainted not only with Sanscrit, but with Latin, Greek, French, and German besides, because I should not otherwise think him qualified to hold such a position. On the other hand, my friend Mr. Keru Luximon, Professor of Mathematics, is, I have no doubt, the best person to fill that appointment who could have been obtained at the time; and I have recently recommended the Government to appoint another valued friend of mine, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, to the position of Supernumerary Professor of History in Elphinstone College, because I have no doubt his powerful mind and extensive reading fully qualify him for that position. (Applause.) There is a whole set of appointments in my Department to which natives of this country have been recommended with the most perfect success. Let us take the masterships of the second grade high schools. At present there are no less than six or seven high schools filled by pupils of the colleges of Bombay and Poona. Of these schools some of them did not exist before, and others did exist, but were in a state of disorganisation, being under Europeans of not very high culture. And now being placed under native graduates of the University these schools have been restored to excellent organisation and discipline, and are preparing students for the university in a most satisfactory manner. (Applause.) The exertions of Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkur, at Rutnagherry, who was appointed to one of these responsible posts, have been attended with the most perfect success; and then there are Mr. Vittul Narayen Patuk at Dhoolia, Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwur Kunte at Kolapore, Mr. Waman Abajee Modak at Hyderabad, Sind, Mr. Keshow Bapajee Bal at Kurrachee, and Mr. Atmaram Mahiteram Mehtajee at Rajkote: all these gentlemen are spreading enlightenment over India which they have derived from their education at the metropolis. And the same principle I should trust will always be followed in this country, and wherever a native is the best qualified of any men who could be obtained for the place he should be at once appointed. There is no one to whom the native community owes more in this matter than to my hon'ble friend the Chief Justice—(applause)—who by opening the appointment of Registrar of the Appellate Court, and the privilege of the bar to Balchelors of Arts of the Bombay University, has afforded the highest encouragement to persons of ability to study and to avail themselves of the means of education here. (Applause.) With regard to the appointments of the future, the Gilchrist Scholarships, which have lately been established for the purpose of affording an English education to those who wish it, and the Governor-General's Scholarships, which are to take nine picked natives of this country every year to Europe to compete if they wish for the Civil Service, have opened a wide field, the consequences of which will be felt throughout the country, and will transform the face of India. (Applause.) There are two points connected with my administration of this department which I am particularly glad to find you approve of. The first is the introduction of classical languages into the University of Bombay, which as a Fellow of the University I had the honour of recommending. I think it shows great enlightenment on your part in approving of this, because the introduction of the classical languages, though rendering the University course more noble and more worthy of a University, undoubtedly has made it considerably more difficult. The real value of classical languages one need not enter into at present, because it would be rather a wide subject; but in two ways the value of the ancient classical languages is that they are the key to the languages of the present. No man can fully understand the philosophical, religious, or political thought of Europe without knowing Latin and Greek; and no man can understand modern India without knowing Sanscrit. I would not now make any comparison between the physical sciences and classical languages, because it would be comparing things which ought not to be put in rivalry. There is plenty of room for both. Glorious have been the results of the physical sciences of late, and happy is he who, following the physical sciences in the spirit of Bacon, has been able to extend the Empire of Man over Nature; but if a man cannot follow the physical sciences, and if he at the same time wishes a high and liberal education which would humanise to his mind, he must study the ancient classical languages. (Applause.) One practical outcome from the introduction of Sanskrit into the University of Bombay has been the formation in this Presidency of a School of Sanskritists, under the learned Professors Bühler and Keilhorn, which has already brought out many truthful and valuable editions of Sanskrit works, and which will ere long I trust make a name for itself. The second point on which I was particularly glad to receive approbation was the system of grants-in-aid which we have adopted in this Presidency. This system is based on the idea of perfect neutrality as regards religion, the State merely subsidising secular education and enquiring into nothing else, and only taking care to see that that secular education is sound and not perfunctory. The history of our present system may be given in brief. Till about four years ago there was absolutely no private institution in this Presidency which received aid from Government except, perhaps, the Byculla schools, and one or two other European establishments of the same kind. The cause of this was chiefly, I think, the numerical weakness of the missionary bodies on this side of India as contrasted with the other Presidencies; and there was another cause, namely, that my predecessor, the late lamented Mr. Howard, who was a man of real ability and thoroughness of work—(hear, hear)—never could hit upon a system which would reconcile liberality on the part of the Government towards private institutions with thorough sifting of their work and feeling that the State was receiving some real result for its money. In the year 1862, I made a suggestion to him that this difficulty might be got over by some system which should pay private schools for their results. I then was in the habit of contributing some humble articles to the *Times of India*, a practise which I have long since abandoned—(a laugh)—but I think, if my memory serves me, in November 1862 I inserted some articles in that paper, recommending a system of payment for results as a scheme particularly suited to this country, where it was always difficult for an inspector to go into a school founded by a gentleman at great private cost and trouble and tell him his school was unworthy of a grant, and report accordingly. And I said, if we can have a system which would merely call upon the inspector to say a particular boy had not passed in his counting, and therefore a rupee would be cut off from the grant, and another boy had not passed in geography and another rupee would be cut off, and that if the whole thing were worked in detail, a sort of sliding scale of grants might be easily got up. Mr. Howard and myself quite agreed upon this plan, but put it forth rather as a sort of Eutopian scheme which there was little chance of having carried out. And we were very much surprised in February or March 1863, when Mr. Robert Low came before England with the Revised Code—a system of payments for results—in which he proposed not to grant to private institutions except for results. We were delighted with this, and of course with the aid of this authority we were able to persuade Government in 1863 to adopt the system in this Presidency. (Applause.) The scale of standards first prepared by my predecessor was drawn up in ignorance of what were the exact requirements, and of course was rather experimental. He thought it better to take too high a standard than a too low one, and it so turned out the standards he drew up were so stringent that none of the schools would apply for a grant under the system. And accordingly in order to remedy that, which he quite anticipated and concurred in, during his absence in England I had the honour to call a meeting of the chief persons interested in private schools in this part of the world, and with my learned friend Dr. Wilson at their head they were kind enough to meet me at Poona and there discuss the matter in the most friendly manner, and agreed to a certain scale of standards and payments. And this scale having been afterwards considered by myself with the educational officers, it was found that we could almost entirely adopt it, only very slight qualifications being required. We then drew up our present scale of standard and payments, and that has, I believe, been found very suitable, and private school managers and missionaries in general, and some native owners of private schools, have all entered into it most cordially without making any complaint of the severity of the standards, but merely endeavouring to increase their grants by increasing the efficiency of their schools. It would be only just, we thought, that this system of standards which we drew up for the examination of private schools should be applied to our own schools, and therefore every Government school in the Presidency is now examined by the same standards which we apply to private schools; and the result of that is that we are able to give returns at the end of the year as to how many boys pass under each standard, and under each head of a standard, and all is given with most remarkable definiteness, and contrasts very well with the system at home, where the inspector puts down for a whole school "moderate," "indifferent," or "excellent," and so on, and does not tell you what standard he has examined on, and gives you no information whatever. It seems to me that the system which we have hit upon, or which has rather grown up of itself to our hands under the circumstances of the case, is a very interesting one. It not only adopts in full Mr. Low's maxim in regard to private schools receiving grants only for results, but goes a great deal beyond the Revised Code, because Mr. Low's Code is only for primary schools, and deals with reading, writing, and simple multiplication or something of that sort, whereas our standards range from this up to a University matriculation qualification, leaving the University to settle its standards for itself. As a system of course it is very new; it has only been worked for three years, though it is now becoming consolidated. Very little attention has hitherto been called to it; but I am sanguine enough to hope that attention will be called to it by and by; and I also am sanguine enough to hope that something of the same sort may be followed elsewhere in India. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, when I look back on the past eight years I have spent in this place, I cannot help thinking what wonderful progress has been made and what wonderful changes there have been. Eight years ago there were about 30 or 40 under-graduates matriculated in the University. The colleges were then doing the work of high schools, rather indifferently. They were endeavouring to prepare students for matriculation. Elphinstone College then contained about 50 students, mostly unmatriculated but preparing for matriculation, and the College itself was a squalid bungalow on the banks of the Baboola Tank. (A laugh.) There were then only five high schools in the Presidency, and of these I may say not one was worth the name. There was a comparatively small number of vernacular schools thinly scattered over the country: there were no large benefactions or endowments made in those days by individuals. There was not a single Mahrattee newspaper worth looking at, if any at all. Now, when we turn to the present we find there are more than 100 graduates in arts, law, and medicine, who are scattered over the country, spreading enlightenment, some of them in England studying for the law or medicine, or about to compete for the Civil Service, one of whom has this afternoon returned from England —(applause)—fresh with the legal atmosphere of Lincoln's Inn upon him, and I beg to welcome him back as an old friend, [Mr. Perozeshaw Meherwanjee Mehta, barrister-at-law.] Now there are eleven high schools, some of them in a most efficient condition, the chief of which of course being the Elphinstone high school in the neighbourhood, containing more than 800 boys under the able and efficient administration of Mr. Kirkman, preparing and passing in one year as many candidates for matriculation as all the schools in Bombay used to do put together. Elphinstone College, I find, has 150 students under the control of my learned and distinguished friend Mr. Chatfield. (Applause.) He has put the College in a high state of efficiency, and it is now, and will be for some time, the chief intellectual mainspring of the Presidency. I find two handsome college buildings at Poona already occupied by students and buzzing with intellectual work. I find the Cowasjee Jehangeer building for the Elphinstone College, probably the handsomest building in Bombay, rising near the Victoria Gardens. If we look at the University calendar we see at once how much has been done. Numerous endowments of all sorts, such as the Munguldas fellowships, the Cowasjee Jehanghier scholarships, the Jugonath Sunkerset scholarship, the Bhugwandas scholarships, the Hormusjee Cursetjee scholarship, the Manockjee Limjee medal, the Jamshri Vibhajee scholarship, and others probably which I have omitted. And then we find the local cess having been brought into operation, which adds 5 lakhs of rupees per annum to our educational resources. It has been the source of our increase of about 20,000 pupils a year, of whom 48,000 are known to be the children of cultivators—(applause)—a class entirely aloof from education in old times and now for the first time brought into it. This admirable local cess, which is already being adopted in other parts of India, is entirely the work of my honourable friend Mr. Ellis, who I always call the father of the cess. The only share I had in it was to insist upon its proper application—namely, to primary education—because there was a tendency to spend this cess, which is mainly contributed by the cultivators, on all sorts of objects which would have been of no profit to that class. Then another point I shall refer to is the increase of newspapers. In this we see a wonderful and marked sign of the progress of the people. I need only refer to the report on native newspapers, which is ably drawn up every week by Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, in which will be found a summary of articles from some fifty or sixty newspapers, and many of them are articles of a varied and often interesting character, some turning upon European politics and on various subjects which one would not have expected to see treated; and I have no doubt this will be more and more the case, and that these articles will become more enlightened and more interesting as the writers become more familiar with their work and acquire more information. Not only this: at present we see a tendency in writers of newly-created newspapers to exaggerate small grievances and to take things on the bad side, and to admit unfounded statements; but I have no doubt there will be a change in this ere long and that the writers will by degrees learn that their influence and their reputation depend on the accuracy of their statements and on the moderation of their language, and that a higher standard will be noticed amongst newspapers without any censorship or any Government coercion. Of all these great results the Educational Department only claims its small share. The facts I have referred to are the results partly of the old efforts of the Board of Education now beginning to make themselves felt for the first time—(hear, hear)—partly they are the results of the progress of things in general among a very sensible and intelligent people. The advance made has, in my opinion, been really rather gradual and sure than at all astonishing from its rapidity. The very tendency which the people of this country exhibit to cling to their old ideas and abandon them with reluctance seems to me to be a good and healthy sign, showing a certain stability of mental constitution. (Applause.) Another sort of phenomenon is deserving of notice. Look, for instance, at a people like the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, from where we have received most astonishing accounts, and hear how in a very few years the whole population has been brought under school instruction and made something very different from what they were before. All I can say is, that I think this a sign of weakness in the character of the people which does not augur any great future for them or that they are likely to assimilate the higher parts of civilisation. But the good sense of the people of India in gradually accepting the civilisation of the West has always seemed to me very striking. Another quality, which is perhaps more especial to the people of Bombay, is their public spirit. (Hear, hear.) In my time the great leader of public spirit and acts of beneficence has been my esteemed friend Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier. (Applause.) He had always regarded his great wealth as a deposit in his hands for the good of his fellow creatures. I need not enlarge upon his benefactions, because they are known to all of you; but I trust the fame of them may always flourish and his name always be held dear amongst you. (Applause.) Satisfactory as are the results of the past eight years as regards my department, I augur far greater things for the future under the changed conditions. In the first instance, no doubt, there must be an increased expenditure from the imperial revenues on education. In the last years of my administration just over one per cent. of the revenues of this Presidency has been spent on education: out of the imperial taxation levied in this Presidency the Government have only returned one per cent. in the shape of education. When we compare that with the 40 or 50 per cent. of military expenditure, we must, I think, consider that it is somewhat surprising that people should be heard boasting that it is the great mission and function of England to educate the people of India. In England the grant given by the Privy Council is larger in proportion to the revenues, though it is merely granted in aid of primary schools, whereas everything has to be done here. The policy of Government is entirely undefined on this subject, but on consideration it will no doubt be defined. Curious facts have been brought out lately about the relation of educational expenditure to the revenues of States. Mathew Arnould, in a work on Continental education, states that in the Canton of Zurich one-third of the whole expenditure of the State is devoted to education. That of course is a perfect paradise, a thing which could never be expected in India; but still we may perhaps expect that 2, or 3, or even 5 per cent. of the revenues of this Presidency may be allowed for that purpose; and if that were the case what a golden future there would be for my department! (Applause.) During my term of office I may say almost every important proposal I have made for the improvement of education has been refused by the Government of India solely on financial grounds. Another point on which no doubt there will be change is this, that there will be greater independence of administration allowed to the local Government. (Hear, hear.) As soon as the financial limit has been fixed to the expenditure on education in this Presidency, which at present is undefined—and I hope it will be a tolerably liberal one—the Local Government will surely be thought capable of spending the money allowed to it in a suitable way. The Local Government knows the wants of the Presidency, and knows the best and cheapest way of supplying these wants; whereas when things have to be settled on the other side of India, we find constant mistakes and great misapprehension. Who that is here would undertake to dictate as to the educational administration of Ceylon or of Burmah?—and yet it is the same sort of thing, because those in authority in Calcutta appear to me to have just as little acquaintance with our details here as we have with the details in Ceylon or in Burmah. Supposing these two changes made,—that there be a larger amount granted with free power of administration—the next point is that in the Department itself there must be greater organisation and arrangement. It seems to me that the Department will gradually grow into a very distinct and arranged system. On the principle that all primary education must fall on the local cess everywhere and be entirely supported by it, and that secondary or Anglo-Vernacular education should have grants-in-aid, it seems to me that secondary education is the great field for private institutions receiving aids from Government. These institutions, as far as we are acquainted with them, do not succeed in vernacular or primary education, and, on the other hand, they do not as a rule succeed in the very highest education; but their great field is middle-class education, and here is the great scope for the grant-in-aid system. When we come to the higher schools and colleges these, it seems to me, should be supported by Government aided by the benefactions of private individuals. Supposing these new arrangements with the Government of India, and supposing an improved organisation and increased power in the local Government, we then should only require better terms and conditions for the educational service. This has been publicly discussed, and I need not enter upon it, but it seems to me that if there were reasonable conditions assured to the educational service the professoriate would be strengthened and men of science and learning attracted from Europe and a sure future be given to education in this country. (Hear, hear.) In such a state of things I should expect such an expansion of education in all directions as would leave the present state of things as far behind as we have left behind us the state of things which existed twenty years ago. In the position I am now leaving I leave a great and interesting career for my successor or rather successors in time to come. Gentlemen, again I thank you for your kindness in this hour of parting. I accept with heartfelt pleasure the mark of regard with which you have honoured me. I leave your shores, where I have spent the happiest years of my life, with the greatest regret. Wishing you all farewell, I pray that Bombay may flourish, not only in commerce, but in arts and sciences and in all that is worthiest in man, and that by good government and the progress of events this India, of which Bombay forms a part, may become ever more and more closely united with England.

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and continued applause.

Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle said that on behalf of the committee of management he begged leave to offer Sir Richard Couch their warmest and best thanks for his kindly consenting to preside on this occasion, and lend the influence of his high name and position to this movement.

The meeting then separated, bouquets of flowers and rose-water being distributed in the vestibule.

## CONCERT BY THE P. & O. COMPANY'S AMATEUR CLUB.

A few weeks ago a number of the employés connected with the P. and O. Company's works formed themselves into a club with the intention of affording occasional amusement to their fellow employés. With the approbation and encouragement of the head officials of the Company they at once commenced regular practisings, and were granted the use of a room in the large mechanics' bungalow at Mazagon Dockyard, where a stage was erected. For a fortnight past the amateurs have held almost nightly practisings, and they invited a number of the officials of the Company to witness their performances on Saturday evening. An attractive programme was also sent with the invitations, and at half-past seven o'clock the little theatre was filled, several ladies gracing the opening night with their presence. On the curtain rising, the amateurs were found sitting in the orthodox Christy Minstrel fashion, and at once opened the concert by a galop and chorus, from which it was evident that there was considerable talent in the company. The opening chorus was followed by an excellent song, specially composed for the opening night by Mr. McCulloch, a member of the company, which was much applauded by the audience. Between the songs which followed in the first part of the programme, the company put to each other some amusing posers in the way of conundrums, which were very well received. The excellent manner in which most of the songs were rendered was surprising, and a piano-cornet duet was performed with great taste. At the termination of the second part, a laughable farce entitled, "The Barber's Shop" was performed, which afforded great amusement. A plantation walk round by the entire company followed, which well displayed their powers of acting the grotesque "down-south nigger." We should also mention that the company includes some very good dancers, and that a nigger break-down by Mr. Briggs completely "brought down" the house, and compelled the exhausted nigger to appear again before them. The amateurs have secured the assistance of an excellent pianist, Mr. Willy. Altogether the entertainment was unusually good, and was more enjoyable than many of the "professional" entertainments which visit this country.

The intention of the club is to give occasional representations for the entertainment of the employés of the Company to which they belong, a laudable object, which we are glad to hear, Captain Henry, the Company's Agent, who was present at the performance, is willing to encourage. The room in which the performance was held on Saturday evening was small, but Captain Henry has been good enough to place at the disposal of the club an adjoining room, which will afford ample accommodation. We are also glad to hear that the club will not entirely confine itself to giving private representations, but that probably on Saturday fortnight they will appear in Grant Road Theatre, when all those who are aware of the ability of the amateurs will no doubt attend and help to welcome them on their first appearance before the public with a bumper house, which they well deserve.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

KURRACHEE, 19TH SEPT.

The case of Merwanjee Ardaseer against Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwalla, the particulars of which have already been reported to you, was resumed by the Magistrate this morning, and Messrs Grindlay, Groom's agent, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, on account of whose absence the case was postponed last month, was examined. He stated that he is cashier to Grindlay, Groom & Co., and is acquainted with the business of the firm, that hoondees drawn on the firm are paid by him, that he had never seen accused before coming to Kurrachee. Adding, to use his own words, "There is an account in the name of Merwanjee Nowrojee in the books of the firm. I have with me a true copy of that account certified by the head manager of the firm. It is the only account he has had. It shows Rs. 3,000 credited by draft on the Oriental Bank, which was not a written draft, but by a telegram. On 7th July Rs. 2,510 were paid upon drafts drawn by Merwanjee Nowrojee, and on the 14th another sum of Rs. 400 was paid on another draft. The draft is with me. The account is balanced up to the 11th Sept., showing a balance of Rs. 90. The first draft for Rs. 1,700 was drawn on the 30th June. The other for Rs. 510 was dated the same day, and the third for Rs. 400 was dated 8th July. I have brought the drafts. I put them in on receipt of Rs. 3,000, of which Merwanjee was advised. We did not advise payment. The other drafts were presented for payment, but were dishonoured. There is no other account between Grindlay, Groom & Co. and Merwanjee. Nothing else was paid on this account."

Cross examined by Mr. Hussunally—I have general access to all the books, and when a draft is received know of it immediately. My duties are those of a cashier and general assistant to the firm. The account of which I have a copy is in existence; it is in our books. I do not make the entries in them; the ledger keeper does. I did not dictate the items. He enters them from my cash book. I do not receive letters that are addressed to the firm. The head of the firm does. I did not introduce Merwanjee to Grindlay, Groom & Co. I do not know who did so.

Re-examined by Mr. Leggett—A cheque accompanied this letter of 30th June. The cheque was returned, as Merwanjee telegraphed to us to return it. I produce the telegram.

To the Court—The telegram and the cheque arrived the same day, but the telegram first. The cheques paid on the 7th were presented after the telegram, which came on the 6th. The money, I think, was received on the same day, the day after the telegram was received—on the 7th. The cheques must have been presented after the receipt of money from the Oriental Bank, because we do not generally pay to any account without having funds belonging to it. We were never advised of the drawing of any of the dishonoured cheques by Merwanjee. He had no power to draw on the firm until he had been advised of the receipt of money by us. Nor had he authority to overdraw his account. I know the rules of the firm. There is nothing in them which could have led him to believe that he could overdraw his account. I can positively say that he had no power to overdraw. I am generally asked when native accounts are opened with the firm. In the present case I was not. The drafts were dishonoured for want of funds.

This closed the prosecution, and the Magistrate, after framing the charge of cheating against the accused, committed the case for trial at the present Sessions. It is not at all likely though that the two cases against Merwanjee will be tried before November next, at the fourth quarterly Sessions. More in my next.

KURRACHEE, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

There has not been much doing in our markets during the past month, and, if anything, prices have slightly fallen. The latest advices from home, which are up to the 18th instant, report Fair Dhollera at 7¾d. per lb., and the quotation from Manchester for 7 lb. Shirtings is 8/6, and for 8¼ lb. 10½ per piece. In Imports the market for Grey goods has undergone a trifling change since the departure of last mail, and little or no business has been done, which can easily be accounted for by the fluctuating rates at home, which will naturally make people cautious, the demand such as it was being chiefly for 40 in. 8¼ to 10 lb. Shirtings. White goods have no demand whatever, while dyed and printed goods are asked for. Fancy goods and Grey Yarns are not at all thought of. It is expected, however, that there will shortly be an improvement in prices, although cotton is said to have fallen 8 annas per maund during the week, the description of the staple now offering being of inferior quality. A few transactions are reported at Rs. 19-8 per maund for Umritsur, and Rs. 20-8 per maund for Sind. The price of wool has fallen, also, in consequence of the non-arrival of the kaffilas, which are expected shortly, when rates will no doubt improve. The week, however, has not been entirely without business, as a few transactions are reported at Rs. 16 to 19 for Ferozepore. The business in oil seeds has been somewhat active, and the demand for brown Ferozepore Rape has been lively, at Rs. 25-4 to 25-8 per candy, at which rate above 2,000 candies have changed hands. Yellow Sonmeeance stands firm at Rs. 25 per candy, and white Gingelly has been in request at the increased rate of Rs. 38½ per candy. Freights are slightly firmer in consequence of the small supply of tonnage in harbour. Exchange has turned rather in favor of remitters.

The third quarterly Sessions, which commenced on Monday, the 14th instant, W. Foxton, Esq., presiding, are still progressing, but are likely to close with the present week. The calendar is certainly an extraordinarily long one, containing six cases of perjury, two of attempt at rape, three of adultery, one of attempt to murder, one of concealing the birth of a child, one of causing grievous hurt, one of house-breaking, one of theft, and two of criminal intimidation, making a total of 18 cases. And out of 14 trials already held there have been but three convictions, the number of acquittals being entirely owing to the common practice prevalent among the natives of the place of trumping up cases with the aid of the police against people out of enmity. I am glad to report, however, that the police naique, Sheik Kullun, who you are aware was charged with having caused grievous hurt to his wife by cutting her nose off, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, a light punishment considering the nature of the offence committed, but one, it is to be hoped, which will have the desired effect, by teaching him to practise greater control over his actions should he ever again be possessed of the green-eyed monster. The man, I believe, alleged that his wife cut her own nose off. The other two convictions were of no great interest. One was a case of housebreaking and theft, in which two parties were concerned, who were sentenced respectively to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment, which they richly deserved, because of their being old offenders; and the other case was one in which a woman was charged with giving false evidence before the Magistrate in a trial in which her paramour stood in the dock. For this offence, there being some extenuating circumstances, the frail one has to undergo the mild punishment of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The two cases against Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwallah have been traversed to the next Sessions in November, in consequence of the absence of one witness—Nowrojee Cowasjee, accused's father,—in Bombay, and another, the late Accountant of the Punjab Bank, in the Punjab.

Instructions have been received for the move of the 82nd Regiment. Seven companies are to go to Aden, the remainder to Hydrabad. What object the authorities have in knocking this splendid corps about from pillar to post is a mystery. Considering that the Regiment has to go home next year, it might have been allowed to pass the last few months of its Indian service in Kurrachee. The 17th Madrasees are quite jolly at the thought of soon going back to their native country. They are a fine lot and will be much missed. Mr. Bartell, their Bandmaster, will continue among us, he having left the Regiment owing to his salary having been decreased for want of funds. He succeeds to the charge of the Sudder Jail, vice Mr. Horne, who has been pronounced physically incapacitated for further service. Mr. John Andreas Jung, photographer, will, I am told, succeed Mr. Bartell as Bandmaster of the 17th.

THE VENUS DE MEDICIS AND "LA BELLE TAILLE RONDE."—All the dimensions of the healthy adult torso of the human body (writes Joseph Bonomi in the "Builder") are greater from side to side than from front to back; therefore the epithets *belle* and *ronde* in the above quoted dictum, as applied to the *taille*, waist are utterly inadmissable. The smallest diameter of the waist or that from front to back, of the Venus de Medicis is 7¼ in.; and the larger diameter is 9¾ in. If now an oval be struck, having for its larger diameter 9¾ in., and for its smaller 7¼ in., the periphery or circumference of this oval will measure 27 in. that is, for all practical purposes, three-sevenths of 5ft 2in., the height of the Venus de Medicis in the perfectly erect position. If, therefore, any lady, knowing her height, would take the trouble to divide it into seven equal parts, three of these parts ought to be, according to that universally acknowledged standard beauty, the exact circumference of her waist, or the naturally smallest part of the torso. It may also be confidently asserted, as in the case of the shoe (see "Builder," August 15th, "Apropos des Bottes") that anything less than three-sevenths of her height for the circumference of the dress of that part of the body will not only be out of proportion, but will occasion discomfort and inconvenience, and if much less will produce considerable pain and ultimate irremediable deformity, not without its concomitant evils, which are fully described by competent authorities, under the word "Corset," in the *Penny Cyclopædia.*

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail, Sept. 4.*)

JAPAN.

The Southern faction have appointed Ooeno Mia Sama as Mikado. There are therefore two rival Mikados now in Japan.

Prince Mito is dead, Prince Mimbutani, his successor, now in Paris, has been recalled.

A Mr. Schuell has been appointed General in Aidzu's army. Mr. Grinnell, late U. S. N., and General Paul Frank, late U. S. Consular agent, Kobé, have been appointed "Ministers of Marine and War" in the Kangun's service.

Tosa has left the Southern Coalition.

The native Christians have been sentenced to hard labour for a term of years, and not death. "An Imperial decree forbidding Christianity is now posted at the gates of Yokohama and Homura.

Osaka has been opened as a port of entry. Niigata is nominally opened also, but uncertainty exists as to who are its possessors.

CHINA.

Serious outrages on Missionaries have taken place at Wuchang, and near Chinkiang. The latter calls for "immediate" interference on the part of H. M. Government, as an attempt was made to burn a large party, including ladies and children, alive.

The China Fire Insurance Company winds up its business at the close of this year. This decision of its directors seems generally regretted.

Tseng-kuo-fan will, it is said, resume office in Peking.

News received yesterday morning (3rd September) from Tientsin states, on the highest authority, that the Nienfei rebellion is suppressed and that its leader Chang Tsung-yu is dead.

An important case has been heard before the Shanghai mixed Court with an American assessor in which a "security chop" is held to be absolutely binding on the security in the fullest sense of the term. As the British authorities repudiate this meaning the "co-operative" policy between British and U. S. official would seem to be all "bunkum."

Much attention is still attracted to the Chefoo gold mines. Conflicting reports are circulating as to their yield. There is gold undoubtedly, but the quantity is uncertain.

HONGKONG.

The Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has replied to Mr. Inspector General Hart's despatch, thanking him for the invitation to mutually discuss Customs and tradal questions.

A steam schooner yacht or gunboat, to cost 50,000 dlrs., is spoken of for the use of the Colony or its Governor.

Annual meeting of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. shareholders, on 25th ult., somewhat aggressive, and dissatisfaction expressed at absence of dividend. Reduction of expenditure recommended, in messing and management, Mr. Lapraik (secretary) since resigned. Third call on shares resolved upon, on the recommendation of Directors.

The Hon. Chief Justice has dismissed the rule in the case of *Regina v. Saint*, by which defendant sought to bring on the case for trial early next term. The hearing cannot now come on before October 12th. Mr. Ball (Acting Attorney General) insisted upon dealing with the question strictly as a point of law.

Considerable complaints are rife, amongst the coolie traders of Macao, of business being almost at a stand-still. Rice for emigrants is also in small demand. The investigation at Macao into the facts of the "Theresa" coolie outrage is not yet concluded.

On none of the eighteen or twenty dead bodies killed at the great fire of the 18th ultimo, (one of whom died in bed) has any inquest yet been held.

Mr. Shatswell, chief officer American ship "Sooloo," has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court for wilful murder of a Chinese boatman and bailed in £1,200.

H. M.'s gunboats "Bouncer" and "Algerine" (together with the Chinese gunboat "Suitsing") have been again doing good service in the Tong-King Gulf, West Coast. Five junks and three snake boats have been captured.

## CHRISTIANITY PROHIBITED IN JAPAN.

We extract the following from the China papers received by the mail yesterday:—

From Imperial Decrees published, it would seem that the native Christians, embarked at Nagasaki on board the "Sir Harry Parkes," were not doomed to immediate destruction as anticipated, though their ultimate fate would probably be very little better. We give the following extracts from the decrees alluded to:—

"As the abominable religion of the Christians is strictly prohibited, every one shall be bound to denounce to the proper authorities such persons as appear suspicious to him; and a reward shall be given to him for so doing.

"Although the sect of the Christians has been already centuries ago persecuted most rigorously by the Bakfu's government, an extermination had not been [illegible]. As however the number of the followers of the Christian doctrine had lately [illegible] the village of Urakami, near Nagasaki, [illegible] peasants secretly adhere to it, after mature consideration it [illegible] authority, that Christians shall be taken into custody, according to the rules laid down in the annexed documents. (As follow:—)

"'As the Christian doctrine has been prohibited in this country since the oldest times, this matter ought not to be lightly treated. Those to whose custody Christians shall be confided, shall therefore instruct them of what is right, with leniency and humanity; and shall do their best to again make good men of them. But if some should not repent and acknowledge their errors, they shall be most severely punished without any mercy. Those whom it concerns shall keep this well in mind, and do their utmost to denounce to them every one who shall prove incorrigible.

"'Those men (the Christians) until they have repented, shall not be allowed to have any intercourse with the inhabitants of the places where they are consigned.

"'They shall be used to clear land or to work in the lime pits or the gold and coal mines, or for any work their officers may think fit to employ them on.

"'They shall live in the mountains and forests.

"'One portion of rice shall be allowed per head to the respective daimios, for the space of three years, to commence from a day to be determined hereafter.

"'They shall be brought in small detachments to the places mentioned below. The daimios shall, as soon as they receive the information of the arrival of the persons allotted to them, send soldiers to take them over.

"'The above imperial orders are hereby published for observance.'

"'The following Daimios shall take over the Christians prisoners alluded to in their respective palaces at Osaka.'"

Here follows a list of 34 Daimios, who have Christian prisoners allotted to them in numbers varying from 30 to 250 each, the total number being 4,100 persons, thus suddenly dragged from their homes and forced into captivity, on account of professing the Christian religion.

The following Imperial Decree on the subject is posted up at the gates of Yokohama and at Homura:—

"The Christian religion heretofore being strictly forbidden, still in the same manner as formerly is strictly interdicted."

"The devilish sect is strictly prohibited."

## FOUR POLICEMEN MURDERED.

(*Madras Times, Sept. 21.*)

The remains of the four policemen missing since the beginning of August, and who were sent out in search of the twelve Chinese convicts who escaped from Lovedale, have just been discovered in the jungles beyond Sispara, and have been taken into Ooty where the inquest will be held. Their hands apparently were all cut off with a sword before death. What other atrocities may have been done it is impossible now to conjecture. We can but regret that more vigorous measures were not taken earlier to unravel the mystery. The fact that it has taken upwards of six weeks for the police of the Hills to discover the massacred bodies of four of their comrades, reflects little credit on themselves and less on their officers. Some of the arms of the murdered men are now found in possession of the prisoners, when recaptured. They stated they had picked them up in the jungle. The statement seems to have been credited by police and magistrate. Could credulity go further? When tried for escape there was no responsible police officer present to conduct the case against them, and the men were consequently only sentenced to six months' additional imprisonment. They are now in the Coimbatore jail pending a revision of their case ordered by the Government, and it is stated that the Inspector General of Jails has decided they are not to be sent to H. M.'s Madras Penitentiary to be again placed under the Great Jones. Had Major Hearn not been on a distant tour of inspection, matters might have been somewhat differently managed. His opinion of the administrative ability shown by the Deputy Inspector General of Jails will not, perhaps, be altogether complimentary.

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## THE BOKHARA CAMPAIGN.

(*The Times, Sept. 3.*)

BERLIN, Aug. 31.

A TERRIBLE episode in the second part of the Bokhara campaign is related in the St. Petersburg "Invalide":—

"After the capture of Samarcand General von Kaufmann, leaving in the town a detachment under Major Baron von Stempel, set out to attack the main army of the Ameer, stationed, it was rumoured, at Kermine, on the hills of Zerboulak. During the absence of the General and the force under his immediate command the garrison had to hold out an eight days' siege, the particulars of which we subjoin.

"The garrison, consisting of four companies of infantry, one company of sappers and miners, numbered altogether 658 bayonets, with 94 artillerists. In addition to the two field guns it had two 20 lb. mortars, 24 pieces of Bokhara cannon, 400 grenades, 95 rockets, and 3,600lb. of powder. There was also plenty of ammunition for the Bokhara guns, though it required sorting and fitting in to the different pieces. The soldiers were provided with their full complement of cartridges, having 2,220 more in store. Provisions of millet and flour were sufficient for two months; while the sugar would only last for ten days. Four of the best Bokhara guns, which with the others, had been nailed in the battle of the 13th of May, were repaired, and provided with 150 20lb. grenades of native manufacture. These latter projectiles were also used as hand grenades during the siege. The necessary apparatus for firing off rockets had been prepared in time.

"This insignificant detachment had to encounter the onslaught of a very numerous body of the foe. As appears, from intelligence since collected, the enemy was composed of 25,000 Shakhrisabs, under Djur Beg and Baba Beg, 15,000 Kitai Kiptchak under Adil Datkh, and about 15,000 more, inhabitants of Samarcand and the surrounding villages, headed by Hussan Beg, Abdul Gafta Beg, and Omar Beg.

"On the 11th of June, immediately after the departure of the main force from Samarcand, the commander of the garrison took care to secure his troops against surprise. First of all the citadel was provided with an ample supply of water, and arrangements made for lighting it. A spring of water near the citadel was cleansed and made available for the troops; the fortifications were strengthened, so as to prevent their being scaled and two barbettes thrown up in a cemetery near the Samarcand gate. Earthworks were also commenced for placing two guns at the Sarbas gate, and completed in the night from the 15th to the 16th of June.

"The space covered by the guns of the citadel being an inequilateral polygon cannot be fired on from all points at once by so small a garrison. Fortunately, however, the walls of the citadel, being from the 20ft. to 40ft. high, and tolerably safe from the danger of an escalade, permitted the defenders to concentrate their strength on the more accessible points. Such points were the Samarcand and Bokhara gates, with the breaches near them the cemetery, the Sarbas Court, and a portion of the wall opposite our provision store. To protect these two Bokhara guns were placed in the barbettes on the cemetery, one mortar in the barbette near the Sarbas Court, the rest consisting of the two field pieces, two Bokhara cannon and one mortar being kept in reserve.

"As usual, the siege began with treachery. On June 13 natives came to the commandant of the garrison complaining that bands of Shakhrisabs were loitering about near the Hadshi Arar gate, bent upon stealing into the town. On inquiry being made Major Albedil, who commanded at the gate, reported that no Shakhrisabs were to be seen near, while a considerable number of Kitai Kiptchak and other villagers from the neighbourhood were assembling at some distance on the hills of Tchapanat. Notwithstanding that this report proved their complaint to be unfounded, it was repeated by the natives the day after. Major Stempel, putting himself at the head of two companies and two guns, immediately made for the gate, and, finding a small party in front, dispersed them after firing a few shots. A little later a large number of Shakrisabs came in sight opposite the gate, when the Aksakal and other natives entreated Major von Stempel not to fire at them, asserting that they were inhabitants of Samarcand, who had no wish to take part in the affair. The treachery of the inhabitants being thus established beyond a doubt, Major von Stempel, having attacked these numerous bands, and chased them to the place of our former encampment, retreated to the citadel and shut the gates.

"About an hour after drums began to beat in the town, cries of 'Ur, ur!' re-echoing in every street. The enemy had entered the city, and, together with the inhabitants, was pouring onwards to the citadel, with the manifest intention of getting possession of it.

"Our troops hurried to the posts assigned to them, a portion of the 1st and 3rd companies and the sick of the 9th battalion being kept in reserve. The other invalids with the non-combatants were disposed on the western front of the wall. One field gun was sent to the cemetery, another to the Bokhara gate. The Shakhrisabs were now advancing in dense columns, and the fight became general. If our brave troops, who were constantly running about from one place to another, found it possible to maintain their ground, we have to thank the want of system displayed in the enemy's attack for this. The Bokhara gate defended by Major Albedil, with 26 riflemen and 40 men of the first company, was twice attacked in force, the enemy trying to batter it down or set fire to it. Each time they were repulsed by the firm resistance of our troops. At the second assault many of our gallant warriors, among them Major Albedil, who resigned his command to Ensign Anitchkoff, were wounded by the enemy's rifles. Two more assaults of the same gate were beaten off with the assistance of 12 men of the 3rd company who had hastened to the spot from another eagerly contested part of the wall. Ultimately the gate caught fire. But the Sappers, despatched by the commandant, under the raking fire of the enemy, succeeded in constructing behind it a temporary defence of sacks filled with earth. A gun being placed in position on this improvised work put the enemy to flight with grape. In the course of the night three more attacks on the same point were warded off by our exhausted troops, and the morning found the gate ours.

"The breach on the left of the Bokhara gate was likewise attacked by large masses of the enemy. Finding it impossible to climb the wall, they attempted to undermine it, but were prevented by some Sappers and the sick of the 9th battalion. Fresh attempts to enter the breach were made in the course of the day and night. In repulsing them we found the mortars and hand grenades very serviceable. The Samarcand gate was protected successfully against a superior force by 30 men and an ensign. It was from this point that 12 men of the 3rd company, having just assisted in warding off a furious assault, ran to the Bokhara gate to succour Major Albedil in his perilous task. Shortly after a small detachment was despatched by the commandant to reinforce the thinned ranks of the defenders of the Samarcand gate, when a column of 500 who had renewed the charge, were driven back, and the flames around the burning gate were extinguished. More attacks succeeded each other rapidly during the day and night. Each time the enemy withdrew with the utmost precipitation, but only to advance with fresh obstinacy.

"The cemetery was occupied by 12 men of the 3rd company of the 6th battalion, the sick of the 5th battalion, two Bokhara guns, and one of our own field-pieces. Sub-Lieutenant Lepechine, who commanded here, had to bear the first onslaught of the enemy. It was only after they had found it impossible to take the cemetery that they tried their luck at the Samarcand gate, and, not being more fortunate in this second instance, sheltered themselves behind some huts to open an effectual fire upon us. After a while they once more ventured from their retreat, and, making a desperate rush at the wall, tried to scale it with their weapons assisted by iron hooks. Thanks to the gallant Lieutenant Lepechine, who inflamed the courage of the soldiers by word and deed, this new attempt proved as complete a failure as its predecessors. But the victory cost us dear. Lepachine, an officer of the Commissariat Department, was killed, and an ensign and mercantile employé wounded.

"The attack on the Sarbas Court was feiled by the 2nd company of the 6th battalion, a mortar and a supply of ten grenades doing good service on this occasion. The western side of the wall, confided to the sick and non-combatants, had to sustain the incessant fire of the enemy.

"With the dawn of the following day the assault was renewed with redoubled vigour. At 11 o'clock the Bokhara gate was again infested by a raging crowd, who notwithstanding our plying them with grape, ascended the top of the defences, belabouring us with balls and stones from above. The bayonet had to be employed to dislodge them. On this occasion the Artillery Ensign Slugenko was mortally wounded. As he fell from his horse he still cheered his men, crying 'Hurrah, brothers!'

"On the same day the Samarcand gate was burnt by the storming parties of the enemy, but replaced by sacks of earth. When twilight set in, our troops, headed by Captain Shemetillo, made a sally to destroy the buildings opposite, so as to gain a wider range for our grape shot.

"The breach on the left of the Bokhara gate, being beset by a strong force early in the morning, was for a time defended by the bayonets of the riflemen. The fire of one of the mortars and the throwing of hand grenades eventually cleared the spot of the intruders.

"The western side of the wall, near the provision store, was subjected to an attack on the same day. At about 10 A.M. a Sart party on foot threw themselves into a breach but imperfectly repaired, and began to widen it. Twenty-five sick from the hospital, learning from a Cossack orderly what had occurred, snatched up their weapons and hurried to the spot. They were just in time to aid in knocking down 30 men of the enemy who had effected an entrance into the citadel. The sick, the weak, and the wounded were then set to repair the breach, under the protection of a Bokhara cannon and hand grenades. At night the sick were relieved.

"Thus the battle raged till 3 P.M., when the enemy, having learnt the defeat of the Ameer's troops at Kata Kurgan, retreated to the gardens and the ridge of Tchepanata. The Shakhrisabs drew off in the direction of Urgutu. But the interval of repose was but of short duration. At 5 o'clock the enemy returned to the charge, opening his fire afresh, and beginning again to batter the gates.

"In the night from the 15th to the 16th the enemy tried to establish themselves on the empty space close to the Ameer's palace, which they succeeded in rendering available for offensive purposes. Remembering that he had lost 150 men in the course of the two preceding days and that similar losses might be in store, the commandant of the citadel foresaw that he would not long continue strong enough to defend the whole circumference of the walls. He therefore issued instructions that if the enemy should effect an entrance the troops were to retreat to the palace of the Khan, there to defend themselves to the utmost. As a last resort the match was to be applied to the powder magazine.

"The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of June were completely filled up with hard fighting. Assaults alternated with sallies, and the firing did not for a moment cease. Through all this not an inch of ground was yielded up by our brave troops. On the 20th General von Kaufmann returned to Samarcand, when the garrison, assuming the offensive at all points, hastened to complete its victory by driving the enemy entirely away. While the siege lasted the garrison was without any reliable news from the main force. But, although all was uncertainty and none could foretell when succour would appear, a noble feeling of duty and honour animated our troops in the most trying moments, enabling them cheerfully to undergo all fatigues and privations.

"Individual traits of gallantry were evinced at every part of the wall. Ensign Vereshagine, although not one of the garrison, volunteered his services during the siege, and by his example effectively contributed to the defence of the Bokhara gate. Sergeant Pritenkevitch, noticing the enemy penetrating into a breach, leapt into the opening, ran the first who opposed him through the body, and kept his ground till, a couple of hand grenades having exploded among the Sarts, they took to fight. Every man of Russian descent in the citadel able to carry arms shared in the defence. Not the sick and the wounded only hurried to the wall, but the Russian merchants and their clerks likewise. M. Samarine, a clerk, was wounded when fighting on the wall. M. Turchaninoff, a merchant, was one of the sallying party on the 17th.

"This eight days' defence of a Turkistan fort will occupy an honourable place in the annals of the brave Russian army. We had three officers and 46 rank and file killed; five officers (among them a surgeon) and 167 rank and file wounded.

"His defeat on the hills of Zaravshan on the 13th of May and the subsequent operations of our troops in the neighbourhood of Samarcand have served to convince the Ameer of the uselessness of further resistance. He had sued for peace, and already entered into preliminary negotiations with General von Kaufmann. The details of the agreement will be made public on its completion.

"After relieving Samarcand and strengthening its garrison and the troops in the neighbourhood, General von Kaufmann, with the rest of the forces, returned to Tasheut."

Thus far the official report. An Orenburg letter in the St. Petersburg "Birjeviya Vedomosti" informs us that the garrison consisted of 600 only, 350 of whom were on the sick list. It was in vain that the garrison tried to put themselves in communication with the main force under General Kaufmann, then marching upon Bokhara. All messengers were intercepted and beheaded. Already had the garrison been summoned to surrender, with the promise that their lives would be saved, when they received a slip of paper from General Kaufmann containing these words:—"I shall be with you to-morrow morning; may God Almighty protect you." The joy produced by this communication was soon abated by the enemy charging again, having just obtained a reinforcement of 5,000 men. However, they held out, and at 7 o'clock the next morning were rewarded by General Kaufmann's marching with two companies into the citadel, and occupying the environs with four respectable columns of all arms. A terrible slaughter of the Bokharese ensued.

From a private source I derive the intelligence that while the siege was going on General Kaufmann was in full march upon Bokhara, which he meant to have occupied in a few days; but although victorious at Kata Kurgan, where he defeated the Ameer and killed a large number of the enemy, the rumour of the peril in which his countrymen stood at Samarcand called him back before accomplishing his object. The peace negotiations since set on foot have not prevented General Kaufmann from asking for strong reinforcements. In compliance with this request several thousand men have been despatched from Orenburg, but it is doubtful whether his army will be raised to the high figure he demands.

## THE QUEEN'S ASCENT OF MOUNT PILATE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 4.*)

OUR readers will be glad to hear that Her Majesty has made a pleasant ascent of Mount Pilate. Of the two rival mountains that guard the entrance of the St. Gothard gorge, near Lucerne, the most frequented by travellers is the Righi; but the grandest by far is Mount Pilate. Its wild precipitous aspect, however, is sufficient to deter mere excursionists from approaching it, and it is even said that there was formerly a cantonal law forbidding the attempt in consequence of its dangers. A still more deterrent cause is probably the frequency of fogs and clouds on the summit which destroy all chances of a view. A weird legend that Pilate, seized with remorse while traversing the spot, drowned himself in a little lake cradled in one of the ravines, has given its name to the mountain; and, according to the popular belief, his spirit still haunts the neighbourhood. Woe to the unlucky wight who encounters the ghost of the Governor of Judæa! some terrible misfortune will overtake him before nightfall. Besides this distinguished shade, fairies, hobgoblins, and gnomes of all descriptions swarm about the precipices, or, issuing from the caverns which are supposed to lead to the centre of the earth, exert their influence for good or evil on the mountaineers and their herds. But the great increase of tourists has banished these ethereal beings, and modern philosophers have dared to doubt the truth of the legend of Pontius Pilate, and ascribe the true derivation of the name to Pileatus, or capped (with clouds). The best road from the plain to the summit leads from Hergiswyl, and the traveller obtains magnificent views as he zigzags upwards. After passing the Klimsenhorn he will have to climb a ladder through a tunnel cut in the rock, called the Krisiloch, and on emerging will be repaid for his toil by a prospect of extraordinary grandeur. The other road to the submit leads from Alpnach, and it was by this that Queen Victoria last Monday ascended the mountain. Princess Louise was with the Queen as well as Prince Arthur, who has already earned for himself a reputation as an Alpine climber. Her Majesty rode her English pony, and was escorted by her Highland attendants, who, if report speaks truth, have outdone the Swiss hillmen in mountain walking. H. Hoffman, the well-known guide, led the way to the top, and accomplished the distance in four good hours. The highest peak here is the Esel, reached by a precipitous path, and so narrow on the summit that there is scarcely room for a dozen people to stand together, but the view is inexpressibly grand: the whole range of the Alps from the Glarnitsch to the Blumlis alp stands out clearly on the horizon to the south, while the low ground and lakes are stretched out like a map at the foot of the precipices. If the view at midday is glorious, it is doubly so when the sun sets or rises, and colours the whole of the snowy peaks with molten gold; but the Royal party did not remain till the evening. The following names were inscribed in the travellers' book at the Bellevue hotel:—The Countess of Kent; the Lady Louise Kent; Lieut. the Hon'ble. Arthur Kent, R.E.; the Marchioness of Ely; Colonel Henry Ponsonby, G.G. The route taken for descent was the same as that for the ascent, and its gentle declivities enabled the horses to proceed without difficulty. The glorious noonlight evening, making all things as clear as noonday, tempted many tourists to ascend at night, and the magnificent sunrise well repaid their exertions.

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THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

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IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

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## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | per Rupee |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 1s. 11 1/4d. do. |
| ,, 4 | do. | 1s. 11 1/8d. do. |
| ,, 3 | do. | 1s. 11 1/16d. do. |
| ,, 2 | do. | 1s. 11d. do. |
| ,, 1 | do. | 1s. 10 15/16d. do. |
| ,, demand | | 1s. 10 7/8d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | 1s. 10 13/16d. do, |
| On Ireland | do. | |
| On Paris | do. | 1s. 10 3/4d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

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### AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | BOMBAY |
| MADRAS | KURRACHEE |
| AGRA | LAHORE |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 1/8 | ,, |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 1/16 | ,, |
| 2 | do. | 1/11 | ,, |
| 1 | do. | 1/10 15/16 | ,, |
| On demand | | 1/10 7/8 | ,, |
| On Scotland | | 1/10 7/8 | ,, |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Fixed Deposits subject to | 3 | months Notice of withdrawal | 3 per cent. per ann. |
| Do. | 6 | do. | 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. | 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. | 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS | Medoc | per doz. Rs. 18 |
| | Medoc Vieux | ,, 21 |
| | Margaux | ,, 18 |
| | St. Emilion | ,, 20 |
| | St Estephe | ,, 20 |
| | Haut Sauternes | ,, 20 |
| | Graves 1 er. Crû | ,, 20 |
| | Chateau Leoville | ,, 25 |
| | Grand Chateau Larose | ,, 30 |
| | Grand Chateau Lafitte | ,, 25 |
| BURGUNDY, Chambertin | | ,, 25 |

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

---

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

| | |
|---|---|
| Corbonell's Port | Rs. 30 per Dozen. |
| ,, Sherry | ,, 30 ,, |
| Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien | ,, 13 ,, |
| ,, ,, St. Estephe | ,, 17 ,, |
| ,, ,, Do. in Wood | ,, 200 per Barrel. |
| ,, Brandy | ,, 16 per Dozen. |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
9th September 1868.

---

FOR SALE, in the Godowns of the undersigned—

LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts | No. 1 | Rs. 22 per doz. |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | ,, 2 | ,, 19 ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, | ,, 3 | ,, 14 ,, |
| Faure Freres & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc | | ,, 12 ,, |
| Rodolph Bay & Co.'s do. in Qts. | | ,, 10 ,, |
| do. do. in Pts. | | ,, 6 ,, |

NUSSERWANJEE & BURJORJEE WADIA & Co.
No 22 Church Street.

---

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good | Rs. 21 per doz. |
| Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine | ,, 24 ,, |
| White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine | ,, 23 ,, |
| Vino de Pasto | ,, 30 ,, |

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1 Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. 2 ,, 25 ,,

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

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JUST ISSUED,
a thoroughly revised and greatly extended
PRICED LIST
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
and general
HOUSEHOLD STORES.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

---

SHERRY,
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 22 | Rs. 24 |

SHERRY,
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 27 | Rs. 30 |

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 30 | Rs. 33 |

SHERRY.
J. AND. C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 34 | Rs. 38 |

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 38 | Rs. 42 |

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen | Rs. 44 | Rs. 48 |

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
SOLE AGENTS,

Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

---

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

---

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

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FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street Bombay.

---

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co,
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

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KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

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FOR SALE, a roomy BROUGHAM, with a very fast pair of White Arab HORSES, and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman leaving India. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to MR. WALTER ABRAHAM, opposite Hornby Row, where the above can be seen daily between Noon and 5 P.M.

---

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate price, to close account. A fresh consignment is expected shortly.

---

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
(Just Landed Ex "Timour.")

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

(Also,)

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Springs, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

(The Property of an Officer.)

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sulliman.

(Just Landed,)

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Al-o, the Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

(Also,)

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Carricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

2 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
16th September 1868.

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THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia Shag Tobacco. | Havana Tobacco. |
| ,, Bird's-eye ,, | Persian ,, |
| ,, Cut Cavendish | Latakiah ,, |
| ,, Returns Tobacco | Oronóko ,, |
| York River ,, | Imperial ,, |
| Carolina Rose. | Smoking Mixture. |
| Golden Gem. | Jewel of Ophir. |

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

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THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
*Purveyors to the Queen,*
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

## NOTICES.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

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S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

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A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
*The new Regulation Patrol Jacket* for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
*The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.*

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

*Terms*—CASH.

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FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS,

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT
*Matico.*
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
,, Madras, Barrie and Co.
,, Calcutta, Noskey & Co.

## INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

| Age next birth-day. | For the whole term of Life. With profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without profits. | Age next birth-day. | For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. | For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 20 | 38 11 4 | 33 13 4 | 35 | 29 6 0 | 30 0 0 |
| 30 | 40 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 40 | 30 0 0 | 31 13 4 |
| 40 | 48 14 0 | 44 0 0 | 45 | 34 12 0 | 38 3 4 |
| 50 | 64 2 0 | 57 11 4 | 50 | 39 10 8 | 43 13 0 |
| 60 | 92 0 0 | 82 12 8 | | | |

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
*Established* 1838.
*For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
*And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (exclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
*Local Board of Management.*
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL,
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
*Medical Officer*—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
*Agents*— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
*City Agent*—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
*Bankers*—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
*Secretary*—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

| Age. | CIVIL. Half-yearly. | | | CIVIL. Monthly. | | | MILITARY. Half-yearly. | | | MILITARY. Monthly. | | | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 20 |
| 30 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 30 |
| 40 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| 50 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 50 |
| 60 | 41 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 60 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

| Age | CIVIL. 1 yr. | CIVIL. 3 yrs. | CIVIL. 5 yrs. | CIVIL. 7 yrs. | MILITARY. 1 yr. | MILITARY. 3 yrs. | MILITARY. 5 yrs. | MILITARY. 7 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 45 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 55 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

*Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

*For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to*

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance, Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
*With which is now united*
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
*Manager and Actuary.*
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
*Colonial and Foreign Secretary.*
*Bombay Board.*
S. L ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
*Agents at Bombay.*
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Sundry Articles of Furniture, Plated and Glass Ware, and various other Articles.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. John Rayment, Pensioner, and late Clerk of Christ Church, Byculla, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawer, Cooking Articles, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Shipping Master, Sundry Effects in several Cases belonging to the Estate of late Seamen, containing Wearing Apparel, and varieties.

More particulars will appear in future Advertisement.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM.

By order of the Administrator Generan.

RUSTOMJEE PESTOMJEE will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 5th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two messuages, tenements, or upper-roomed dwelling-houses standing thereon, the land or ground is assessed by the Collector or Land Revenue in the name of the late Marabaie *alias* Gopicabaie, daughter of the late Pandoorung Ragoonath Naik, under No. 495, subject to Pension and Tax, and the two dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner in the name of the late Pandoorung Ragoonath Naik, under Nos. 25 and 26, subject to Muncipal Rate of Assessment, and the whole lot, consisting of the said land and houses, will be put up for sale together at once.

Contition of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., the following claims of the Estate of Madhowdass Ghellabhoy, which is now being wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, will be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of the undersigned, No. 19, Meadow Street.

An admitted Claim of Rs. 20,516-9-9 on the Estate of Jumnadass Khoosaldass, on which the first and second Dividends have been collected.

An admitted Claim of Rs. 14,896-1-3 on the Estate of Pranjeevundass Toolseydass, on which first Dividend has been collected.

TERMS—CASH.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 25th September, 1868.

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NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

10 Bales Grey T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
5 do. Grey Shirtings, 8½ ,,
5 do. do. do. 11 lbs. 54 in.
10 do. do. Jaconets.
4 Cases White Mulls.
2 do. Spotted Muslin.
6 do. Striped Chintz.
2 do. Sarry.
1 do. Furniture Chintz.
10 do. Eau-de-Cologne.
3 do. Gilt Frames.
10 do. Finger Cups.

On account of Marwadi Shiobux Homekar:—

R Z 5059/68 } C 5163/72 } 5480/9 } 30 Cases T. R. Prints.

By order of Narronjee Hurripersad, on account and risk of the first purchaser Jaffer Rahimtoola—

39 Cases Glassware.

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SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.

300 Pieces Grey T. Cloths.
200 do. do. Shirtings.
300 do. do. Longcloth.
400 do. do. T. Cloths.
3 Cases White Bed Sheet, assorted sizes.
A few Cases White Mulls and Coloured Prints.
1 Case Assorted Flower Vases.
4 do. Rose Post Paper.
1 do. Assorted Bridles.

On account of the concerned—

7 Cases Coloured Sewing Thread.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sullamanjee Rajubally—

15 Cases Sundry Glassware.

A few Lots of Furniture, such as Writing Desk, Cupboards, Chest of Drawers, Couches, Camp Cots, Tables, Swimming Cot, &c. &c.

6 Bales Grey Mulls, 39 by 20 yds.
20 Cases Dyed Cambricks.
4 do. Black and Lavender Prints.
10 do. do. White do.
7 do. White Saccarilla Mulls.
2 do. do. Mulls, 40 by 20 yds.
7 do. do. do. 45 by 20 yds.

On account of the underwriters—

22 Packages Glassware.
4 Bales Woollen.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th September, 1868.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.; also, the property of a Gentleman consisting of Books, Medicine, Mathematical and other Instruments, Microscopes, Clothes, Cots, Trunks, &c. About 30 dozen of Ginger Wine.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence at Middle Colaba, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., of a Gentleman changing his Residence, consists of rich Cut Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plated Cruet Stand, Ice Pitcher, a Mahogany Case of best Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Sets of Camp Tables, Breakfast and Side do., Side Boards, Screens, Teapoys, Whatnots, Circular Oblong, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Carpets, Hat Stands, a splendid Cottage Piano, Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Bronze Table do., Four-post Bedstead, Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawer, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Child's Cot and Cradle, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of Grain and several other Articles of Luggage, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Khojah Peer Mahomed Nathoo, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kazee Esmail bin Kazee Goolam Ally Moharree, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendarree ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of Second Don Tar Row in the sub-districts of Bhooleshwar, and formerly in the occupation of Musjid of the Second Don Tar Row, and is now occupied by the said Kazee Esmail bin Kazee Goollam Ally Moharree and his tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said sweeper passage, on or towards the west by the said Second Don Tar Row, on or towards the north by the house of Jafer Oomer, and on or towards the south by the house of Aushabebee.

Bombay, 28th September, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

20 Bales 39 in. 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings.
6 do. 60 ,, 12½ ,, do. do.
10 do. 39 ,, 9¼ ,, do. do.
6 do. 30 ,, 9¼ ,, do. Drills.
18 Cases ⅞ Light Ground Prints.
5 do. ,, ,, do. (Fast Colours.)
7 do. 24 ,, 30 yds. White Dimities.
3 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
23 do. White Jaconets, 40 in. of low, medium, good and fine quality.
4 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
5 do. Superior Black Cloth.
1 do. Ladies' Gowns.
1 do. Rimmel's Essence, assorted.
2 do. do. Soap.
1 do. Cotton Parasols.
3 do. Superior Foolscap Paper, 100 Reams.
50 Pairs Doors and 50 Pairs Windows of well-seasoned Teak and strongly made.
1 Silver Open-face Watch by R. Walshaw.
2 Gold do. by J. Gardner.

Sundry articles from the "Lost Luggage" Depot of the B. B & C. I. Railway, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Umbrellas, Lamps, Pipes, Bags, Boxes, Bottles, Baskets, Books, Lotas, and Sundries.

An Invoice of 58 Cases preserved provision, consisting of Red Herrings, Green Peas, Fresh Salmon, Boiled Mutton, Minced Collop, Sheep Head Broth, Ox Tail Soup, Beef Steaks, Boiled Beef, Vegetable Soup, Stewed Kidneys, Hare Soup, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, and Vegetable Mulligatawny Soup, Mixed Vegetable, Boiled Beef, &c. &c.

An Invoice of 7 Cases superior Hats consisting of
12 dozen Drab Shell Hats.
3 do. Grey Motted do.
9 do. Brown and Drab Hats.
4 do. Drab Sydney do.

On account and risk of Morarjee Hurry and Keerparam Khoonashunker—

3 Bales 150 Reams Grey Shirtings, 39 in. 8 to 8¼ lbs.

On account of the concerned—

5 Cases Saffron.

AT 2 P. M.

On account of the concerned—

J—B—25—An English-built Dog Cart, painted brown.
,, 26— Do. do. do. painted blue.
,, 27— Do. Buggy, painted blue, damaged by Salt Water, landed ex "Macedon."

AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Sale commencing at noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence, Middle Colaba, the Household Effects of F. A. SPENCER, Esq., proceeding to Europe:—

The same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, handsome Blue and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, a gilt Porcelain Dessert Set, best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 12, Knife Rests, Ice Lifter, Marrow Spoons, Salt Cellars, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Butter Pots, Toast Rack, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Bread Baskets, double branch Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Fire Stand, Funnel, Fish Knife and Fork, Ivory Handle Fish Knives, Mother-o'Pearl Handle Dessert Knives and Forks, Tumbler, Glass Covers, Mappin's Table Cutlery and Substantial Neat Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Drawing Room, Side, Writing, Dressing, and Wash-hand Tables, Drawing Room Apres Diena, Easy, Folding, and Children's with and without Arm Chairs, Side Board, Dumb Waiters, Chiffoniers, Screen, Tea Poys, Hat, Book, and Gown Stands, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Musical Box, Rosewood Bagatelle Table, Solitaire Board, Flutina, Flower Vases, and Table Ornaments, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet Pile Carpets, an excellent Square Pianoforte built expressly by the celebrated Hamburg maker, Schroder, this instrument has a most elastic touch an exquisiteness tone not often met with, and it has the advantage of being thoroghly acclimatised, Dispence and Bath Room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, Garden Pots with Flowers, &c.

The property is now on view, Catalogues are published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A good light single-seated Brougham, with fast trotting Australian Horse, and single Harness, complete, a most serviceable turnout. The property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it.

Bombay, 28th September 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

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*Holloway's Pills.*—Wrongs made Right.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

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